# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 101 R ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

**Local News** of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 10.

## Rumania-Hungary Clash? Deadlock at Fall River; Razor Production Slashed

**The World's Day—March 25, 1942**

### The War: Fighting Between Rumania, Hungary?

**Rumania-Hungary:** Fighting between armies of these two countries was reported by the Moscow Radio without confirmation.

**Russia:** New Soviet armies may be threatening both flanks of long Nazi line, dispatches from Moscow said. [Page 7.]

**Mediterranean:** Damage to a British cruiser and three destroyers in a naval engagement with the Italian Fleet was admitted by the Admiralty which, however, claimed to have set an Italian battleship on fire. [Page 7.]

**In the Air:** Nazi bombers struck at southeastern English coast towns—identified by Berlin as Portland and Weymouth—for the second successive night, losing two planes. The RAF hit at targets in Occupied France, losing seven planes. British bombers were reported by Rome to have bombed Athens, Greece, while Axis planes carried out nonstop daylight dive-bomb raids on Malta, losing five planes.

**Atlantic:** Another United States merchant vessel has been torpedoed, the Navy announced. [Page 8.]

**Andaman Islands:** These Indian islands in the Bay of Bengal were announced to have been occupied by the Japanese, giving the invador a point from which to attack India's supply lines.

**Pacific Islands:** Marcus and Wake islands, both used as Japanese outposts in the mid-Pacific, were announced to have been raided by the United States Pacific Fleet.

**Burma:** Advance of the Japanese northward from Rangoon to the north of Toungoo on the railway to Mandalay was conceded by the United Nations.

### New England: Strikers Reject Appeal

**The Biggest** war production strike in Ne wEngland was deadlocked by rejection by the strikers in 16 Fall River, Mass., cloth mills to accept a plan to return to work at once and arbitrate. Refusal was voted despite appeals of Undersecretary of War Patterson, and other public officials. [Page 5.]

**Appeal** of five Boston taxpayers for a Supreme Judicial Court hearing on Mayor Tobin ouster proceedings was denied by Suffolk Superior Court [Page 2.]

**Latest New England** shipyard election produced surprise when the American Federation of Labor won at the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation. [Page 5.]

**Testimony** that employees of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company were dismissed for union activity was given the NLRB in Connecticut. [Page 5.]

**Frank Sylvia, Jr.,** of New Bedford, Mass., first violator of Governor Saltonstall's order limiting automobile speed to 40 miles an hour to be arrested in that area, pleaded guilty. He will be sentenced March 30.

**Massachusetts** architects will be trained to survey factories, schools, and churches for possible air-raid shelter sites. [Page 5.]

### Washington: Production of Razors, Blades Cut

**The War Production Board** ordered production of safety razors, straight razors and razor blades curtailed under a limitation program which, it said, would allow an average of one blade a week to each shaver. Electric razors were not included under the restrictions, but WPB officials cautioned that "they will be taken care of in another order to be issued soon."

**Joint United States-Mexican** defense plans and over-all war strategy were taken up by President Roosevelt, who conferred with the Mexican-United States Defense Commission and with the Army and Navy High Command.

**The Office of Defense Transportation** issued a general order effective April 1 prohibiting city transit systems from substituting bus service for existing street railway lines, except upon authorization by the ODT.

**The Senate** agreed to increasing the Federal debt limit from $65,000,000,000 to $125,000,000,000 by accepting a Senate-House compromise which now goes back to the House for expected final Congressional action.

**Three members** of a five-man panel recommended that the War Labor Board deny a union shop to 25,000 employees of the International Harvester Company, but that it grant make increases of 4½ cents an hour retroactive to Jan. 15.

**The Justice Department** announced that 410 enemy aliens had been seized in the past week, bringing to 7,141 the total of Japanese, German and Italian nationals arrested since the outbreak of war.

**An agricultural mission** is being sent by the United States to Saudi Arabia to examine possibilities of developing that country's resources and to conduct experimental plantings, the State Department announced. It will be headed by K. S. Twitchell.

**Modifications** in demands for overtime pay were announced by the C. I. O. and A. F. of L., while agitation continued in the House for suspension of the 40-hour basic week in war industries. [Page 1.]

**Arrest of 50** additional persons charged with being members of a $10,000,000 lottery ring, bringing to 110 the number arrested in 60 cities in the past week the Justice Department announced.

### Americas: U. S. Troops Unneeded by Nicaragua

Nicaragua's President Anastasio Somoza announced he had informed President Roosevelt that United States troops would not be necessary for protection of Nicaraguan coasts. If the United States furnishes the equipment.

**A rationing system** in Argentina for deliveries of automobiles has been established as a consequence of car rationing and export restrictions in the United States.

### General: Nationalist Party Wins in Egypt

**In Egypt** Premier Nahas Pasha's Wafdists, or Nationalist Party, scored a sweeping victory in the general elections, winning 216 seats in the Chamber of Deputies out of a possible 264, results up to noon disclosed.

**A favorable impression** was reported to have been made on Indian leaders by the British plan for Indian freedom. [Page 7.]

**Otto Abetz,** Nazi Ambassador at Paris, has been ousted from his Paris post by Hitler, according to London and Moscow reports.

**Ivan Maisky,** Soviet Ambassador at London, urged that the United Nations open an offensive against Germany right away—"in 1942, not 1943," he said. [Page 7.]

### The Christian Science Monitor Index

**Wednesday, March 25, 1942**


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### Weather Predictions

FAIR COOL WARM RAIN

TONIGHT

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2**

## Beer Cargoes On the Way To Federal Probe

**Maritime Union leaders to demand investigation of alleged abuses of the lend-lease shipments.**

Following the startling disclosure that vitally needed cargo space on American lend-lease ships to the Near East was being used for carrying beer for commercial sale in Egypt, a Congressional investigation into the "racket" looms today.

The beer racket exposure was the climax of a long series of what American seamen charge are "abuses" in connection with the lend-lease program. These include safety equipment—or the lack of it—on American ships, inefficiency in movement of lend-lease supplies as well as in the ship construction program, and other "deplorable" conditions that "actually threaten the war effort."

Officials of the National Maritime Union—affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations—are to appear in Washington tomorrow before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to demand a Federal investigation by Congress into all these abuses.

This was made clear by Thomas McGowan, local agent of the union, who pointed out that the union leaders were planning to push their demands to the limit.

**Full Investigation**

Regarding the beer movement, which was reported by seamen returning to Boston on ships that had transported it to Egypt, Mr. McGowan said that a "full investigation of the canned-beer racket being carried on in connection with lend-lease will be demanded by the union."

On one lend-lease ship alone 200,000 cases of beer were shipped, Mr. McGowan said.

Large shipments of American canned beer, he said, are being forwarded to Egypt aboard ships that are supposed to carry lend-lease supplies needed urgently by the United Nations.

From seamen come the charges that on some ships as much as 3⅓ per cent of the cargo space has been devoted to the stowage of canned beer. And the seamen specified that it was not being sent for use of soldiers which might, they said, explain its presence in lend-lease cargo. The beer is dispose of through an Egyptian distributor, retailing at 50 cents a can, and is sold to the general public, the seamen reported.

American-made trucks that have been shipped to the Near East for aiding the war effort were used to move the canned beer from pier to warehouse, the seamen have re-

*Continued on Page 2, Column 7*

# Japanese Seize Key Isles off India; U. S. Fleet Attacks Nippon Outposts; Biddle to Act Against Subversive Press

**Attorney General's move is in line with policy advocated in articles in the Monitor.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 25—The Department of Justice is getting ready to move against subversive forces in the United States, whether citizens or aliens.

Francis Biddle, Attorney General, announced at his press conference today that:

1. The Department will proceed immediately against three or four of the worst seditious publications, the nature of which was disclosed in recent articles in The Christian Science Monitor.

2. The Government is ready to start actions to de-naturalize all foreign-born citizens who are members of subversive organizations such as the German-American Bund and Italian pro-Fascist societies.

3. He himself has come to believe that in view of the role of the "fifth column" in modern war the written word has to be considered a much more dangerous than in World War I and that in consequence a seditious utterance, whether written or oral, may have to be considered he tequivalent of a seditious act. Such a principle would enable the Department to proceed much more surely and vigorously against all the pro-Axis publications exposed in these columns.

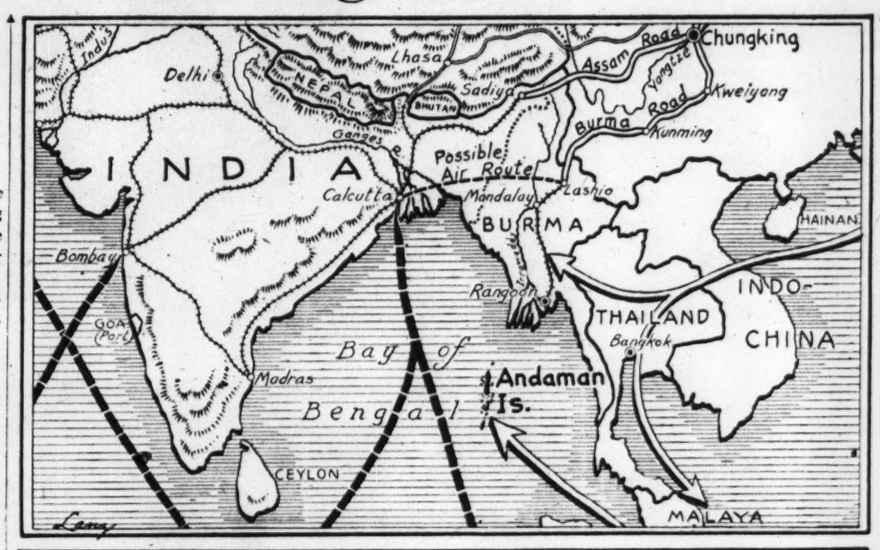
The Attorney General's announcement that action would be instituted promptly against three or four of these publications came in response to a question as to what he felt ought to be done about such sheets as Social Justice, published by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, and The Galilean, published by William D. Pelley.

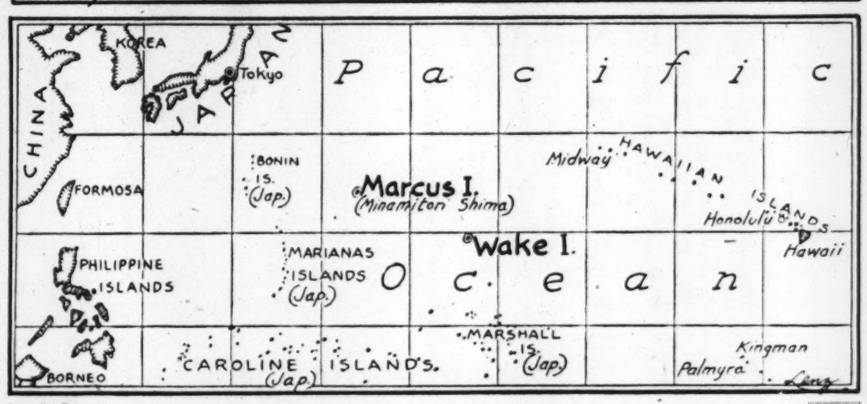
Mr. Biddle emphasized that he could not name the publications which the Justice Department was proceeding against until the indictment was returned.

The action to de-naturalize foreign-born citizens who have now been proved to be disloyal will be taken on a wide scale. Cases against 35 to 40 of the more prominent pro-enemy foreign-born citizens will be brought at once and, Mr Biddle stated, several hundred more are in prospect.

Mr. Biddle explained that the

*Continued on Page 19, Column 6*




By a Staff Artist

**Strategic Islands in War With Japan**

**Above: Strategic Andaman Islands occupied by Japanese. Heavy lines show India supply routes thus threatened. White arrows show thrusts of Japanese offensive. Below: Wake and Marcus Islands, raids on which have just been announced by the United States Navy.**

**Occupation of Andaman Islands in Bay of Bengal threatens Allied supply lines.**

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Japanese forces occupied the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal, only some 650 miles from Calcutta, giving the Japanese a base from which to attack all Allied shipping in the Indian Ocean.

As against this serious reverse, and another announced from Burma, the United Nations' hopes received a fillip in today's delayed announcement of another spectacular long-range raid by the United States Pacific Fleet on the lonely Japanese mid-ocean outposts of Marcus and Wake Islands.

Occupation of the Andaman Islands, although expected and unopposed, greatly extends Japan's striking power, while the rapid northward advance of the Japanese in Burma to a point north of Toungoo on the road to Mandalay ends an Allied stand of more than two weeks that had given some hope of lasting.

The actual purpose behind Vice-Admiral Halsey's dash to within 990 miles of Yokohama in his raid on Marcus Island, 10 days after raiding Wake Island on Feb. 24, is not clear. There was no opposition at either island—incidentally this was the first public announcement that the United States Wake Island had been permanently occupied by the Japanese—and the bombings accounted for a few seaplanes, small boats, and shore installations. But the shore installations that were wrecked included radio stations which undoubtedly were important to the Japanese in their control of the Pacific.

It is also possible, in view of the fact that the islands are not on the American supply route to Australasia; as are the Marshalls and Gilberts, that the expedition was preparing the way for attacks upon the over-stretched Japanese supply lines to the southwest.

Meanwhile, reports of the havoc wrought on Allied seapower around Java are not yet complete. Two more United States vessels, the Pillsbury and the Edsall, both old four-stacker destroyers, were unreported and are now given out as lost, bringing total American naval losses since last fall to 21 vessels.

In Burma, where Chinese forces were facing determined Japanese attempts to force the main northern road from Rangoon to Mandalay at Toungoo, latest dispatches indicate fighting north of Toungoo, stating that the Japanese had turned

*Continued on Page 19, Column 2*

## Seven-Day Week Due in U. S. War Work; British Production Raised 40 Per Cent

By Richard L. Strout

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 25—America is one step nearer its supreme industrial war goal: round-the-clock-production, seven days a week.

Organized Labor took the step voluntarily, agreeing last night to relinquish premium pay for Saturday, Sunday and holiday work where this falls within the 40-hour week.

Announcement of the decision from the C. I. O. Executive Board and from William Green, A. F. of L. head, followed one week after President Roosevelt publicly urged the step.

Labor leaders, however, remained as firm as ever for premium pay above the 40-hour week, whether the extra time falls on regular work days, Sundays or holidays.

The 40-hour law requires time and a half pay for work over 40 hours, and this provision is also now incorporated in most collective

*Continued on Page 19, Column 8*

### Lindbergh Is Offered Bomber Job by Ford

*By the Associated Press*

Detroit, March 25

Henry Ford, it was learned today, has offered Charles A. Lindbergh a position in the rapidly growing Willow Run bomber plant, and Mr. Lindbergh is considering the offer.

The offer was made as Mr. Ford, Mr. Lindbergh and a group of others inspected the bomber plant and airport yesterday. Mr Lindbergh returned to Washington following an all-day visit with Mr. Ford.

LONDON, March 25 (AP)—Mr. Ralph Assheton, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Supply, said today that war production figures had increased more than 40 per cent since last September, but the Ministry of Supply "already sees a way to go far beyond this."

"The Government will not be satisfied with anything less than the very greatest volume of production of which we are capable," he told the Commons.

He said the period of great physical expansion was past its peak and that "our task is to make the fullest possible use of our capacity."

More than 1,000,000 persons are working for the Ministry of Supply in the manufacture of engines alone, he said.

In more than 40 ordnance factories, 300,000 workers are employed while 20,000 are employed in smaller factories.

The vast majority of the workers of every class, he said, are "doing their job magnificently."

Yesterday the War Cabinet approved a "general staff of war production," to co-operate with the Minister of Production.

## Six N. E. States in Joint Plea To Divert Tank Cars to Area

A joint plea to Oil Administrator Harold L. Ickes to divert more rail tank cars at once to this area to relieve the acute oil situation was projected here today by the fuel oil administrators of the six New England States.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in announcing that the joint plea was being made, said the oil situation has not been exaggerated. He said vital war producing plants are actually threatened with being closed by next week because of fuel oil shortage.

J. C. Richdale, oil distributor who is chairman of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee's fuel oil section, said reserves had dwindled to but 48-hours' supply in various categories of oil, principally the heavy bunker oil used by industry.

Mr. Richdale also said the oil administrators might ask for diversion of more of the so-called "shuttle boats," used to carry oil from Venezuelan ports to Nova Scotia for transshipment in British tankers. The Navy has first call on these shuttle boats, he said, and since the Navy wants war production it might be possible to at least temporarily divert some of the ships to relieve the present emergency.

**Emergency Powers**

In the meantime, today, faced with this critical situation, and with substantial relief uncertain, it was expected in some quarters that Governor Saltonstall might use his emergency powers to ration the available supply among some of the more critical war plants.

This would mean, possibly, the closing or partial shutdown of plants engaged in nonessential production. It might also mean curtailed heating in certain large buildings. However, it was not deemed likely today that further restrictions, or bans, would be placed on deliveries of house heating oils.

In the latter connection, however, Richard L. Bowditch, of the Committee's solid fuel division, pointed out that those house owners who burn coal, and those who can convert to coal conveniently, should arrange to obtain, and to store, as soon as possible just as much of their next year's coal supply as possible. Banks and the coal concerns should aid in the financial side of this, he urged.

While the situation in coal is serious, Mr. Bowditch pointed out that it is possible for most home

*Continued on Page 2, Column 1*

## *Odyssey of Hong Kong Escape*

By Guenther Stein

*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHUNGKING, March 25—This is the story of an escape from Hong Kong.

It is the story of Robert Douglas Casey of Seattle, Wash., and of Charles Hatlan of St. Louis, Mo., who arrived in Kweilin, Kwangsi Province, after a modern odyssey.

They were stranded at Hong Hong at the outbreak of the Pacific war on the Standard Oil tanker, Admiral Rilliam. Mr. Casey, a young graduate of the University of Washington, signed on as an engineer because he was forced to evacuate Manila. He had been there on a Far Eastern educational tour. Mr. Hatlan and Mr. Casey, having served Hong Kong as volunteers, decided to escape with a fellow crew member, Howard Swaney of San Francisco, and four privates of a British Middlesex regiment whose names are not known.

"We secured three leaky boats and about midnight rowed from the island through mine fields to neighboring Laitau Island, which is large, hilly, and sparsely populated. We intended to purchase a sailing boat in which to reach Free China," Mr. Casey said. "The villagers demanded 2,500 United States dollars, which we did not possess.

"Two weeks we spent our days in caves or in dense undergrowth and our nights searching along the coastline for boats, wandering from one little fishing village to another. We ate a little tinned food from our own meager stocks and occasionally a bowl of rice bought from villagers at 2½ United States dollars each.

"One day we met part of a large group of Chinese guerrillas extremely well equipped with machine guns, Lewis guns, tommy guns, and light antiaircraft guns, evidently of Japanese origin. They also had plenty of tinned food as well as excellent foreign-style overcoats and suits. As we were unable to speak each other's language, we never found out anything about them.

"But we stayed with them for three more weeks, playing hide and seek all day with Japanese which had been sent out to mop up guerillas and to capture foreigners of whose presence the Japanese had learned from villagers. Even a Japanese plane occasionally was sent out to machinegun us, but they inflicted few casualties.

"At night, the guerillas took revenge by making daring raids against the Japanese capturing fresh ammunition and food. We seven participated whole-heart-

*Continued on Page 19, Column 5*

## What Delay Did to Malaya

LONDON, March 25 (AP)—Twenty-four hours before the Japanese landing at Singora in Thailand set off the invasion of Malaya, British forces were ready to occupy the town but had to wait three days "for permission from home," the House of Lords was told today.

The information was contained in a letter from an officer, now believed deceased, which was read to the House by Lord Addison in support of his demand for a royal commission to investigate the defense of Singapore.

The officer wrote that he and other officers at the front were ordered to prepare a plan for the occupation of Singora, 40 miles inside the Thailand-Malaya border. But when Japanese transports were reported steaming toward the town and still a day's voyage away, "permission had to be obtained from home" to cross the frontier.

"Of course Wellington or Marlborough would have gone in," the officer wrote. "But for three days we awaited instructions—just a nice time for the Japanese to land a division uninterrupted and begin their advance."

He said training was handicapped by excessive respect for Malaya's rubber estates. One General reprimanded him because two of his trucks hit rubber trees.

## Troop-Carrying Airplanes: Are They Key to Victory?

By Albert D. Hughes

*Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Aerial warfare, which is quite likely to be the determining factor in the world struggle now raging, appears to be entering two new phases of the utmost significance.

The first phase hinges upon the transition of the troop-carrying plane into a primary transporter of mobile land equipment—making whole armies air-borne.

The second centers around the torpedo plane.

It should be made clear at the outset that the importance of the torpedo plane and dive bomber and their roles in both sea and land fighting is generally recognized by both military and naval authorities, whereas the value of freight-carrying aircraft as a military adjunct is yet to be proved.

**Transport Planes**

History, however, may find that each played an equally decisive role in resolving the conflict. As the climactic decisions of spring approach, the belligerent powers are exploring the possibilities of these two weapons to the fullest.

Let us first consider the transport plane as a carrier of guns, tanks, armored cars, short-range dive bombers and other essentials of hard-hitting mobile warfare.

While more undeveloped than the torpedo-carrying plane it is, nevertheless, as far-reaching in its possibilities.

As a matter of fact, it might conceivably put the blitz back into blitzkrieg. Heretofore rugged terrain has been an advantage to defending troops because of the difficulties of getting mobile attacking equipment into it. But freight-carrying planes, at least in theory, reverse this advantage by providing the means whereby attackers can bring up the arms and equipment they require either to dislodge the defenders or encircle them.

**Germans Experimenting**

It is entirely possible that we may see the day when light, fast-moving spearheads will drive through a fortified zone to a prearranged area where giant transport planes will be landed with tanks, mobile pillboxes, artillery and other equipment that virtually

*Continued on Page 6, Column 4*

# First Release Comes of Recapped Tires to Aid War Workers' Transportation

## 13,375 of Renewed 'Shoes' Ready for Bay State in April

Massachusetts war production workers requiring their cars for transportation to and from vital war plants today are in line to obtain recapped tires.

Announcement by the Office of Price Administration that 470,317 recapped tires will be available in April throughout the nation, including 13,375 in Massachusetts, for defense workers and others came after repeated warnings from Bay State officials that war production will suffer unless defense workers are allowed tires.

Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Chairman of the State Rationing Board, hailed the Washington announcement, saying "it is a very timely increase. The retreads will help the defense workers a whole lot."

Even now, however, defense workers, taxicab operators, traveling salesmen, Government employees, and others in the so-called "B" classification will not be able to obtain the recaps until April 25.

**First Release Since "Freeze"**

The Washington order requires that the needs of persons now eligible for new tires must be taken care of through recaps before anyone in "B" classification can be given the recap certificates. Therefore, no recap certificates can be issued to "B" classification eligibles until April 25. Application, however, may be filed at any time prior to that date.

The recaps available in April are the first released to passenger cars since such tires were frozen last month. The term recaps is used, Washington said, to discourage retreading. Recapping applies new rubber only to the surface of the tire which touches the road, while retreading adds new rubber to the sides as well. Recapping thus requires slightly less new rubber.

Simultaneously with the recap announcement, Washington issued the State quotas of new tires and new tubes.

Of the 101,636 new tires available for passenger cars throughout the nation in April, Massachusetts will receive 2,890. Similarly the Massachusetts new tube quota is 8,133 for passenger cars. Available for Massachusetts trucks will be 8,324 new tires and 7,873 new tubes.

**Quotas by States**

The New England new tire, recap and new tube quotas, by states are:

| Passenger Cars, Light Trucks and Motorcycles | New tires | Recaps | New tubes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Connecticut | 1,414 | 6,545 | 3,600 |
| Maine | 579 | 2,674 | 1,626 |
| Massachusetts | 2,890 | 13,375 | 8,133 |
| New Hampshire | 382 | 1,769 | 1,075 |
| Rhode Island | 537 | 2,484 | 1,510 |
| Vermont | 279 | 1,292 | 786 |
| **Heavy Trucks, Busses, Etc.** | | | |
| Connecticut | 4,059 | 3,627 | 3,848 |
| Maine | 1,642 | 1,474 | 1,562 |
| Massachusetts | 8,324 | 7,421 | 7,873 |
| New Hampshire | 912 | 973 | 963 |
| Rhode Island | 1,549 | 1,381 | 1,465 |
| Vermont | 813 | 725 | 769 |

Meanwhile, Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance, announced that rebates up to 75 per cent on compulsory automobile liability insurance premiums will be granted to Massachusetts motorists forced to take their cars off the road because of rationing or other war emergencies.

Under the plan, such motorists will be permitted to cancel their policies on a pro rata basis instead of on the usual short-term rate.

**Insurance Rebates**

A motorist cancelling his insurance after 90 days will receive a 75 per cent rebate under the pro rata system He would receive only 60 per cent rebate under the short-term rate. Similarly a motorist cancelling his policy after 180 days will receive 50 per cent rebate instead of 30 per cent under the old policy.

To obtain more liberal return the motorist must file a written statement saying the cancellation is due to "the effect of priorities, rationing or other war emergency conditions."

Meanwhile, Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, called upon the Insurance Commissioner to require insurance companies to reduce compulsory automobile insurance rates and to rebate part of the 1942 premiums already paid.

He contended that the 40-mile-an-hour speed limit and rationing of tires and gasoline will reduce speed and travel on the highways and decrease accidents. Therefore, he insisted, rebates should be made and insurance rates reduced.

So light has been the demand for new cars since rationing went into effect on March 2 that only 224 out of Massachusetts' quota of 4,092 new cars for the three months ending March 31 have been released thus far, Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Administrator, announces.

Thus, with slightly more than three weeks of the three-month quota period having passed, only five per cent of the Massachusetts quota of new cars has been used. Mr. Parkman explained that the small number of persons applying for purchase certificates, rather than refusal of County Boards to grant certificates, accounts for the small number of cars released.

In addition to the quota cars, 35 automobiles not included in the quota were released to governmental officials.

The Rationing Administrator said that the largest number of automobiles was released in Middlesex County, where certificates for 84 cars were issued by the Rationing Board in Cambridge, the County seat. The Board had received 153 applications. The Boston Board released 40 cars after receiving 50 applications.

By a Staff Photographer

**'Junk-It' Party of Newton Family Adds Tons to War Scrap Heap**

Upper left—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coburn, host and hostess of Boston's first "Junk-It" party, pause during the festivities to climb on top of the pile of scrap in their living room and try out the rowing machine donated by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Upper right—Mayor and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, just back from a southern vacation, brought a length of iron pipe and a basket of odds and ends of metal scrap. Lower left—Mr. and Mrs. Coburn greet Francis R. Henderson of Winchester, who dragged along an old Army gatling gun behind his car. Lower right—Norman MacDonald, of the Salvage Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, arrives with four felt hats and a rubber tire, preceded by Ensign Robert Mayfield, who brought along an old pan and a grate from a fireplace.

## Three Judges Reject Appeal In Tobin Case

Three judges of the Suffolk Superior Court today denied the appeal of five Boston taxpayers for a Supreme Judicial Court hearing on ouster proceedings against Mayor Maurice J. Tobin for allegedly violating the Corrupt Practices Act.

The original election petition brought by the five voters several weeks ago was denied by the court. An appeal to the Supreme Court was immediately sought by the petitioners.

The decision denying the appeal was handed down without comment. Judges Joseph Walsh, Jesse W. Morton, Jr., and James C. Donnelly all of the Superior Court comprised the three-judge tribunal.

The ouster proceedings were instituted in December against the Mayor by Miss Marian C. Nichols, Albert West, Mrs. Anne L. Childs, Everett Slate, and Albert McCulloch. The court, after extended hearings denied their petition. The Mayor was chiefly charged with failure to file a proper statement of his campaign expenditures last fall.

Albert West, one of the petitioners and counsel for Miss Nichols, intimated several weeks ago that he would seek an inquest in Boston Municipal Court if the attempt for a high court hearing failed.

## A Cappella Choir Guest of Mayor

Serenading Mayor Tobin, some 40 members of the A Cappella Choir of Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Mich., were rewarded with a luncheon at the Parker House today.

The 23 girls and 17 boys who are making a bus tour of the East in a combined sight-seeing journey and appearances in behalf of their school, showed up at City Hall just before noon today.

They sang the "Star-Spangled Banner" and when the Mayor said how much he enjoyed it, they encored with a Russian hymn, "Hospodi Pomiliu" ("Lord Have Mercy").

The Mayor then asked the boys and girls to be the City's luncheon guests.

## March 29 Radiocast On Christian Science

Daniel W. Gleason will conduct a Christian Science program from Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday afternoon, March 29, at 1:15. The subject of this address is "Man's Rights God-Given." Arthur Davies, assisted by a staff organist, will sing, "I am Thy God," by Caro Roma.

This is the fifth program in the 1941-1942 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF. As usual, this program is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

## Six N. E. States in Joint Plea

*Continued from Page 1*

owners to store large quantities of coal, while oil tanks are decidedly limited in size. Therefore, during the summer it would be possible to build up coal reserves. Oil reserves, on the other hand, require the building of huge additional storage facilities.

Governor Saltonstall gave every indication this morning that he is fully alert to the seriousness of the oil situation and ready to act at once in any direction he feels can improve it.

**"Scraping Bottoms"**

Fuel experts of the State Safety Committee yesterday informed Governor Saltonstall that they were "scraping the bottoms" of fuel oil tanks in New England.

They said that the shortage of heavy industrial "bunker" oil is now so "extremely critical" that within 10 days many industrial plants, and some defense industries, may be forced to close down.

Mr. Richdale said that the fleet of petroleum-bearing ships operating off the East Coast had been cut during the past year from 350 to "under 200" because of sinkings and diversion to war uses.

The remaining fleet is operating at no more than 75 per cent normal efficiency, he added, because of Navy-issued regulations governing the route over which they must travel.

By next winter, New England should be ready for "the worst"—the supplying of its petroleum needs without any sea-going transportation facilities at all, Mr. Richdale said Co-ordinator Harold Ickes had informed him.

These disclosures were made at a joint press conference held by Mr. Richdale, F. L. Higginson, Director of Services and Supplies for the Committee, and Mr. Bowdich.

In a report to Governor Saltonstall, the men pointed out the imminence of "an actual stoppage for many consumers of industrial oil," and added that plants producing war munitions "must be served and kept going."

Explaining their stand, the men said they were urging the Governor to use his emergency powers to establish priority schedules for the next few days at least, so that such bunker oil as there is may go first to vital defense industries.

**Without Fuel**

This step, if taken, would mean that many hotels and large business houses would be without fuel during the critical period until April 5, the experts agreed.

Supplying New England exclusively by tank cars next winter would be a huge job, Mr. Richdale indicated. To handle industrial oil alone, he said, approximately 5,400 cars would be needed.

Present railroad gateways, however, of which there are only four in New York and New England, could not handle this number of cars unless giant storage tanks are built to make for quick unloading, thus keeping the cars moving smoothly and regularly, he pointed out.

Cars would flow into New England at the rate of 450 a day, under ideal conditions, he said, but since the trip to and from sources of supply would take 12 days, 4,500 cars in all would be needed.

Prospects of immediate relief, however, are not in sight, the men said yesterday.

### Fill Bins at Once

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 25 (AP)—State Fuel Director Frank E. Southard has advised Maine coal consumers to fill their bins now because railroads and colliers would be "hard pushed" this summer.

"Getting coal into Maine is solely a transportation problem," he said. "Everyone who can fill his coal bin now is doing his part in dividing the transportation load, as well as assuring himself the fuel necessary for his own use."

[All New England coal users have been urged by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to lay in a stock of the fuel as early as possible to relieve a late summer and early 1942-3 winter transportation crisis.]

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BOSTON, MASS.

## USO Ready To Face Any Investigation

The United Service Organizations stand "ready at all times to participate and co-operate in any responsible investigation of the USO," the National Headquarters of USO has announced in replying to charges that funds publicly contributed had been misused.

Claims that the USO paid high salaries to its workers and was misusing funds subscribed by the public for recreational facilities for servicemen were made by the Suffolk County Council, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and were contained in telegrams sent yesterday to Massachusetts Congressmen and Senators demanding an investigation.

In a letter to David M. Cleary, past commander of the Charlestown Post Veterans of Foreign Wars, and one of the signers of the telegrams, Walter Hoving, Chairman of the Board of Directors of USO, pointed out that salaries of the club directors ranged from $1,800 to $3,600 a year.

"There are some regional supervisors who are paid slightly more than this," Mr. Hoving said, "but all officers and members of the directing committees of USO are serving without remuneration, as is the custom among most enterprises of this sort."

Answering charges the USO does not give free cigarettes to soldiers and sailors, Mr. Hoving said that it was the USO belief that money entrusted to us by the American public was not intended for this purpose. "If we were to give one package of cigarettes to each soldier and sailor in the American armed forces each day for the next year it would cost the USO well in excess of $100,000,000. You can easily see that $14,000,000 (the amount contributed by the public) cannot be stretched to $100,000,000 and still do the job for which people gave us the money."

A report of USO activities accompanying the letter to Commander Cleary indicated that 53.4 cents of every dollar contributed was spent for maintenance of military clubhouses and units operating in the United States.

## *Ask Chestnut Hill Coburns 'Success Story' of Junk Party*

If the success of an evening's party can be gauged not only by the preparations for it but, even more, by the general disorder, confusion, and "mess" to be cleaned up the morning after—well, the "Junk-It" party at the Chestnut Hill home of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coburn last night was a brilliant success.

From the first gun—a World War gatling gun brought by Francis R. Henderson, of Winchester—to the last rag to be discarded by those participating in the "scrap tease" dance, junk to the tune of several tons accumulated in piles at the Coburn home.

This morning, one corner of the living room was piled high with worn-out tires, pans, kettles, stove grates, tire chains, bundles of paper, iron bedsteads, and whatnot.

The front lawn was scattered with old lawn mowers, rubber hose, a number of discarded radiators, and more miscellaneous junk, with an old Checker taxi and a 40-year-old brougham serving as a background.

Out back of the house in the garden, an old bathtub was piled full of odds and ends of junk rubber and metal—even an old spotlight and a pair of lifting bars.

**They Came Loaded Down**

And the floor of the ballroom, after the "scrap-tease" dancers had shed the numerous outer garments which covered their evening clothes, was piled high with more donations for the scrap heap.

Guests had been asked to search their attics and cellars for at least 25 pounds of scrap. But most of them far exceeded this limit. They were donating for national defense, and they came loaded down. The proceeds are to be given to the United Service Organizations.

Undoubtedly, the junk man who was to be called to 9 Old Orchard Road this morning must have rubbed his eyes in wonder—for such a collection never came rightly by this section of Newton.

To be sure, the Coburn house has stood there for 297 years—probably the oldest house in the area. But it has been tastefully modernized without the loss of any of its oldtime charm. It is set among many fine homes—a far cry from the junk district to Chelsea which it so closely resembled this morning.

**Some Husky 'Rustlers'**

It was apparent, however, that "social registerite" junk is much like any other. Arriving guests were greeted with shouts of glee as they strived to outdo one another with their arrays of black-bottomed pots and pans and cast-off clothing.

And, through it all, the charming hostess beamed gratefully as guests tossed bundles of junk on her parlor floor or strewed it over the lawn outside.

They were aided and abetted by two husky football players, John O'Malley and Al Morro, from Boston College, who unloaded arriving beach wagons and hauled junk to the front door.

In addition to Boston socialites, attaches of the Salvage Division of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety were there, not only to warmly applaud this novel method of saving scrap, but to add their material donations as well.

Even the press photographers were glad that here was one social affair where they could junk their burnt-out flash bulbs with no one to say them nay. E. S.

## State Board Of Utilities Seeks Power

The State Public Utilities Commission shortly will request Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to issue an executive order granting it virtually complete control over all public transportation to meet possible war emergency situation, it has been learned.

Under the order, being drafted in the office of Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, the Commission would be authorized to issue licenses for additional transportation where present facilities are inadequate, without the usual hearings and approval of communities through which proposed routes are laid.

Surveys are now being made in regard to transportation facilities for workers in war industry plants.

A utilities department spokesman pointed out that "an actual emergency would be required before the department would exercise such extraordinary powers" as are being sought from the Governor.

"Otherwise," he added, "the usual statutory course will have to be followed in obtaining a certificate of public convenience and necessity."

The proposed executive order would facilitate Public Utilities Commission co-operation with Federal authorities in a proposed plan to co-ordinate truck freight and transportation lines to conserve tires and trucks.

## Court Hearing on Beano

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 25—The Superior Court has been asked by Mayor Albert W. Glynn for a decision as to whether he or the City Council had the authority to rule whether or not the game of beano should be permitted in this city.

Mayor Glynn placed a ban on the game, effective Feb. 1. 1. But, disregarding this order, the City Council yesterday voted to grant licenses to Haverhill Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and Division 14, Ancient Order of Hibernians.

This move was countered by the Mayor, who had an attorney, W. Clifford McDonald, file petitions before Judge Frederic B. Greenhalge at Lawrence for writs that would block the issue of the licenses by the Council. Mayor Glynn stated that he would pay the attorney from his own pocket.

Judge Greenhalge issued orders of notice to the Council and Bernard H. Donahue, City Clerk, to appear in Boston next Tuesday to show cause why the writs should not be issued. Meantime, the Haverhill Ministers' Association was assured by the Council that no license would be issued pending the court hearing.

## Beer Cargoes Face Inquiry

*Continued from Page 1*

ported upon reaching Boston. While this was being done, guns, tanks, ammunition, and genuine lend-lease supplies that were allegedly wanted urgently, were allowed to wait on the wharves until the beer was "out of the way," they said.

**Gathering Evidence**

Mr. McGowan said the union has been gathering evidence quietly but consistently at all Atlantic seaports for several weeks. He declared that the organization is prepared to prove that inefficiency exists in connection with the ship-construction program as well as with lend-lease movements.

Significant disclosures were brought to light by the investigation, Mr. McGowan said, including unexpected support for the recent claims of Boston leaders of the union longshoremen that labor was not entirely at fault in the much criticized lend-lease shipments overseas.

No evidence was found in the investigation, Mr. McGowan said, of sabotage on the part of longshoremen at Boston or other Atlantic ports in connection with lend-lease shipments. Reports of this nature had been circulated, but were labeled by Mr. McGowan

Another phase of the situation to be brought up at the hearing, according to Mr. McGowan, is the loss to Boston of the lucrative shipments of Russian lend-lease. Why the business was diverted to another port is to be asked by the union officials in view of the geographical and other advantages of Boston over many other ports to the south.

Regarding conditions on board the lend-lease ships, the union has secured signed statements from survivors of such ships that have been damaged or sunk, Mr. McGowan said. Faulty equipment is said to be described in the statements, along with recommendations for safety precautions needed. According to Mr. McGowan, assurance has been given the union by Congressman S. O. Bland (D) of the committee that evidence submitted will be acted upon by Congress.

## Events Around Greater Boston

### Tonight

Gymnasium night conducted by the North End Union. A program of physical training, consisting of gymnasium activities in review, will be under the supervision of Mr. Margolin. Included in the review will be a demonstration of games, calisthenics, boxing, tumbling, and basketball. The general public is welcome to attend, at 20 Parmenter Street, 7:45 p. m.

Minns lecture entitled, "Maintaining a Valiant Spirit," by the Rev. Walton E. Cole. This lecture will be given in the Edward Everett Hale Chapel of the First Church (Unitarian) in Boston, 64 Marlborough Street. Open free to the public at 8 p. m.

### Thursday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "English Rooms" will be the topic of this forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. The public is invited to attend at 11 a. m.

Song recital at the Gardner Museum. Zaruhi Elmassian, soprano, will be accompanied by Margret Kurkjian at the piano. Open free to the public at 2:45 p. m.

International gathering of the Pan American Society of Massachusetts. The program lists: an address by Commander Alejandro Bastante of the Peruvian Navy; Latin-American music, and a Pan-American film prepared by the Grace Line. At the International Institute, 100 Beacon Street, at 3 p. m. Open to the public.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 10**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4**

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

FAIR COOL WARM RAIN
TONIGHT

**Boston and Vicinity:** Continued moderate temperature this afternoon and tonight. Gentle to moderate winds.

**All New England States:** No change in temperature tonight.

**Eastport to Block Island:** No small craft warnings have been issued.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday: 6:41 p. m.; height 7.7 feet.
Thursday: 7:01 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:31 p. m.

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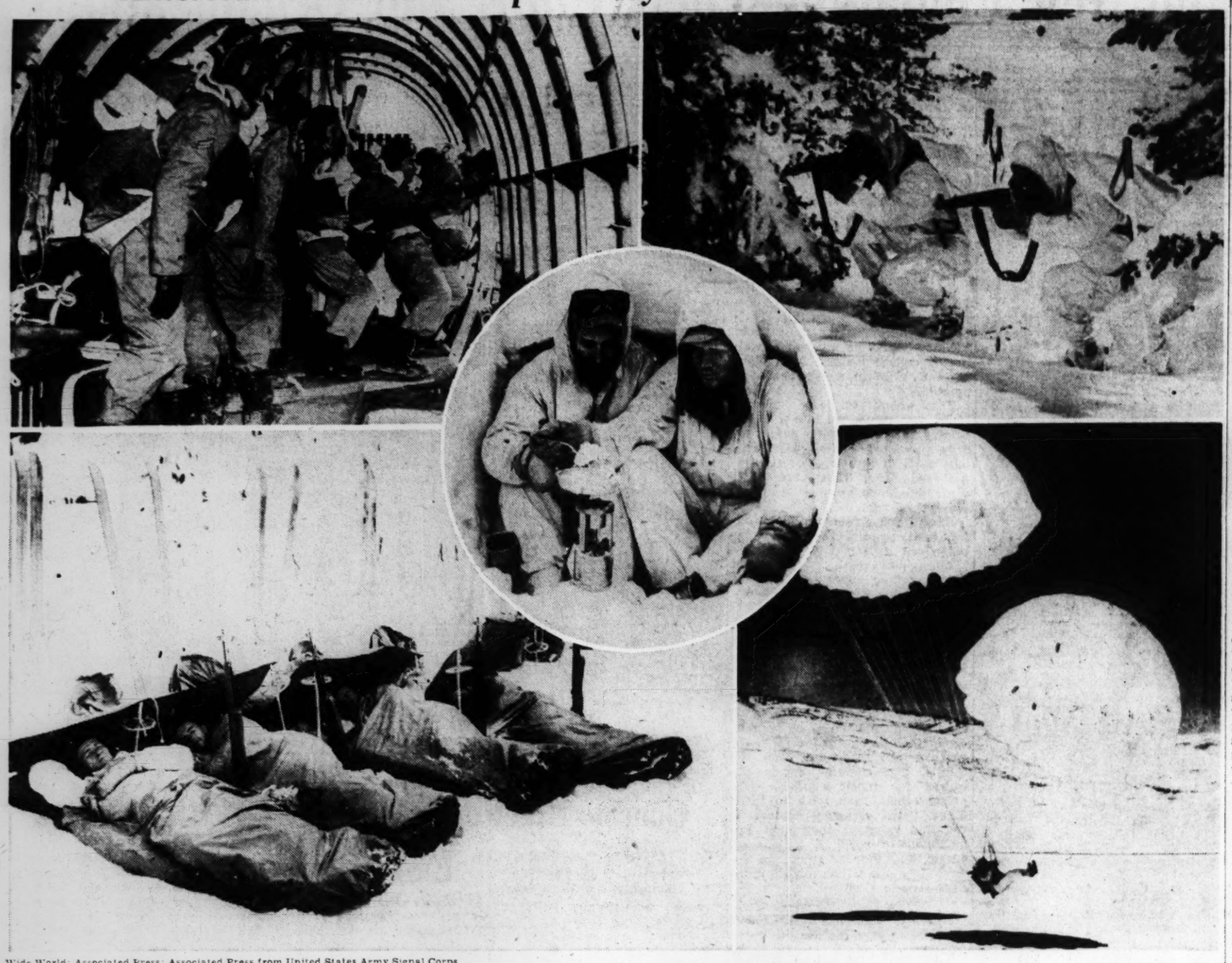
# American Para-Ski Troops Ready for Action in Frozen North



Wide World; Associated Press; Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

**White-Clad Soldiers Drop Down From Snowy Skies**

Upper left: There they go—Para-ski troopers of the 503rd Parachute Battalion leaving their plane transport somewhere in the Rockies for a drop to snowy terrain below. Upper right: Dressed in white suits with white hoods over their heads, two parachute soldiers go into action with rifles between snow-laden trees. Center: Privates Teddy Kaczor of Hamtramck, Mich., and Charles W. Rice of Tulia, Texas, dig a hole in a snowbank to shelter themselves from the biting wind and melt snow over a gasoline burner for drinking water. Lower left: When ready to turn in for the night, troopers roll themselves in bed rolls, with stacked skis at their heads, place rifles conveniently near for immediate use, partially shelter their faces, and drop off to sleep. Privates Joseph Kupcho of Williamstown, Mich.; Samuel Cook of Kansas City, Mo.; Robert Hammerstrom of Sioux City, Iowa, and Roger Boyer of Grand Rapids, Mich. Lower right: This para-ski trooper found his extra parachute came in handy when a tear developed in the first one. The extra parachute brought him down to a safe and soft landing in the snow.

# 'Planning Now' Held Vital to Just Peace

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 25—At a time when the world faces the "greatest crisis in all the history of civilization," the foundations must be laid now for a sound practicable peace after the defeat of the Axis, Dr. James T. Shotwell, Professor of International Relations of Columbia University, told a luncheon of the Public Affairs Committee of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association here today.

"If Japan were to reach out and touch Germany, in India," Dr. Shotwell, also Director of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, declared, "there conceivably would be a billion coolie slaves at the disposal of the most ruthless masters the world has ever seen. That is the chanllenge to our liberties.

"Under the circumstances we should bring every contribution we can to the understanding of the issues before us and the way in which they can be gained not only on the battlefield but in American public oppinion—that other great battlefield."

**Confused Thinking**

Dr. Shotwell held that there was more thought given to the problem of international relations now than in 1917, but that thinking in this connection was "more confused" as a result of developments in the 1920s.

He said that decade would go down in American history as the "dark ages," describing it as the era when the United States tried to avoid responsibility and find a short cut to a world without war, tried to escape from contributing in any way to international and social justice, kept away from membership in even the International Labor Organization and the World Court, "and yet tried by shibboleths and slogans to reassure that we were on the path towards international peace."

The League of Nations failed because it was too much a diplomatic conference, "too much an attempt to meet issues after they were difficult to solve and not enough thought on how economic racial and other prejudices were creating situations that would lead to those wars and not enough prevention in those fields."

**Control of Trouble Spots**

Detailed plans must be laid during the war to meet the problems that will rise after the war, Dr. Shotwell declared, adding that the United States should keep some sort of political control over international trouble spots, aided by distribution of food and other services, and not withdraw from the picture when the actual need for food has been relieved, as happened in 1919.

"If we have no moral hold or interest of any kind on these places after the war, then I can imagine such anarchy that would cast Europe far back into the Dark Ages," he continued. "If we are going to pull out after this war and rest satisfied with some kind of military victory, we shall have lost far more than we lost when we pulled out of Europe in 1919."

The American people are not yet ready for these responsibilities, he warned, and called for wider study of postwar readjustment.

The nature of war in an industrial and scientific period makes war partake of all the factors of peace, thus affecting all peoples of all lands, he said, adding that the first example of this type of war had been the first World War.

Future peace demands some kind of super-national organization under which all peoples must have security—not disarmament alone—Dr. Shotwell asserted. Means and methods must be established, he added, to guarantee that the wrongdoer shall not be able to commit wrong in the future, with some sort of police force, possibly on the line of that of the United States, set up to maintain law and order.

### *Winchester (Va.) Mailmen Spot Glass to Save Tires*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WINCHESTER, Va.—Local letter carriers are doing their bit to aid in the matter of conserving motor vehicle tires. They make a report daily to the City Manager's Office of all broken glass seen in the streets while delivering mail, and Street Department employees are sent forthwith to remove the danger.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# Lower California Defenses Impresses U. S. Observer

*Wide World-Associated Press*

WITH MEXICAN AIR FORCE, Lower California, March 25—A 1,400-mile reconnaissance flight in Mexican Army planes the length and breadth of this desolate peninsula has convinced this observer that Mexico's military and naval authorities have successfully joined forces with the harsh terrain to make Lower California secure against surprise invasion.

Assigned to a regular scout squadron by Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Defense Zone, the writer was able to visit every air base on the peninsula during the four days' flight.

To make this left flank of the United States a bulwark of defense for the American continent instead of an avenue of attack, the crack pilots of the Mexican air force stationed here are doing an impressive job with the material at their disposal.

**Good Record**

An excellent illustration of their determination and efficiency is the fact that, in hundreds of hours of patrol duty over arid, scorched, mountainous country where a forced landing is dangerous they have to date lost no lives or planes.

Both coasts and the interior are under regular hour-by-hour surveillance from the air. At practically every strategic point where aerial observation is vital there is either a base or an emergency field. Furthermore, to avoid overlooking any Axis activity, the planes fly at low altitudes to permit detailed scanning of the ground.

United States fliers familiar with the peninsula report that it takes stamina just to fly over Lower California.

Mexican pilots patrol the peninsula steadily in single-engined pursuit ships, whereas every American bomber observed on scout duty during the writer's flight along the peninsula was either four-engined or two-engined.

**Everything but Dinosaurs**

Most of Lower California seems to be the real-life model from which the birth-of-the-world sequence in Walt Disney's film "Fantasia" was taken. There is everything on the peninsula but dinosaurs.

Hour after hour we flew without seeing habitation, a single road, a single green field, a single sign of human existence. It was as though we were flying over a lost world. At long intervals the scattered shacks of a mining center, a salt refinery or a tiny patch of cultivated ground would slide under our wings and quickly be lost in the vast desolation.

It is a vertical landscape of bare, heat-blistered rock walls. There are a few mesas, but most of the flat areas are waterless stretches of deep sand in the interior and the glistening beaches of the southern coastline.

The flight gave new meaning to the words of Air Force Commander Col. Fernando Proal, who said that enemy pilots, if they ever landed on the peninsula, should be left alone . . . beside their fuelless planes.

# Let 'Er Buck' Is War Cry of Para-Skiers

*Wide World-Associated Press*

ALTA, Utah—What "thumbs up!" is to the Royal Air Force, "let 'er buck!" is to America's para-ski troops.

Their strangely out-of-place war cry, borrowed from the rodeo, rings out on the crisp air of their Wasatch Mountain training center.

Watch that line of white-clad soldiers speed down yonder slope.

The leader tops a crest, crouches as he gathers momentum for his plunge down the steep incline.

"Let 'er buck!" he shouts as he plunges downward toward the frost-tippd evergreen trees, and the next man and the next repeat the cry as they speed after him.

As the first trooper leaped into space the other day from an Army transport plane circling over Wide Valley, a dozen voices shouted upward from the ground, "Let 'er buck!"

The jumper was Capt. Arthur Gorham of Bellevue, Ohio, who made a solo leap before permitting any of his men to try the thin air of the mountains with their 'chutes or the deep snows as a landing field.

Nobody knew what would happen when the Captain landed, but the Captain knew, if he heard that spontaneous cheer, that his men were all for him.

**Captain Found Out**

Before that first high-altitude jump, there was the chance the parachuters would sink into the drifts waist deep and be pulled sidewards or backwards by their big 'chutes, with resulting painfully twisted muscles.

Dummies had been dropped in previous tests, but no one knew for sure whether the 'chutists could maneuver their big parasols in the rarefied air.

The Captain reported on his successful landing that the big silk bags are less responsive to manipulation than in low altitudes, but that landing is much easier than on hard ground.

He let out a joyous whoop as his back pillowed two feet deep in the powdery drifts. "Nothing to it," he said. "This is a cinch."

With that reassurance, four enlisted men followed their officer downward as the transport recircled the mountain meadow. The next day a score more made jumps and other training leaps followed until virtually the entire detachment had floated downward in camouflage uniforms, leather face masks and wool-lined helmets.

"Let 'er buck!" is typical of the para-skiers' slang—strange phrases strangely applied — developed mostly out of a spirit of fun and probably out of an early lack of knowledge of technical ski terminology.

A man takes a tumble on a slope, and the fine, dry powder snow kicks up behind the flailing heels of his skis. "Pow—wder river!" his mates call as they whiz past him.

The unlucky trooper, as he rights himself, calls back, "Let 'er buck!" which can be translated as "I'm okay, boys," or "You can't keep a good man down," or something akin to the British "thumbs up!"

**Tough Snow Soldiers**

That's the way these tough, snow-bronzed warriors look at things.

Instead of "track!" universal signal to clear the course, you're apt to hear "tim-mber!" coming back on the cold wind in granite-girt Alta Basin.

By the same philosophy, the troops' white-painted skis become "torture-boards"—and if you've ever tried to execute "left face" or even a kick turn on skis, you'll know why.

These happy-go-lucky soldiers always are ready with a laugh or a gag to lighten the uphill pull.

But don't get the idea it's all play. These fellows know their work is deadly serious, and they know they've got to be tough to carry out their particular assignment.

And tough they are, without question.

They fear neither the breathless plunge of the parachute jumper nor the all-night bivouac without shelter from subzero cold.

As a military unit, para-ski soldiers have one function—to drop quickly and silently behind enemy lines, seize arms, supplies, ammunition, radios, and sleeping bags from 'chute-dropped bundles, and disappear in the wilderness, to emerge unexpectedly for such assignments as raids on battlefields or communications or a surprise attack from a new quarter.

They carry a wide variety of weapons of undisclosed fire power and can maintain themselves for days without contact with headquarters until additional supplies or reinforcements are brought up by air.

How does it feel to make your first parachute jump? Ask Sergeant William B. Walsh of Madison, Wis., if he was scared the first time he attempted it.

"What do you mean, the first time? he counters. "Believe me, you're scared the first 20 times!"

Which is the harder to learn, parachute jumping or skiing? Ask First Sergeant Royal R. Taylor of Moultrie, Ga.

"There isn't any comparison—skiing is harder by far," he says. "When you jump you just forget yourself and jump. But it's drill, drill, drill and practice, practice, practice before you can ski. You've got to condition a whole new set of muscles to stand much work on skis."

These boys really did "drill, drill, drill and practice, practice, practice" to gain the smooth, springy, gliding step of the expert skier.

While in training at Alta they rose at 5 a. m., entered trucks at 6:30 a. m. for the drive from the Salt Lake Air Base to the mountain resort, mounted their skis at 8:30 a. m. and stayed on them, except for lunch, until 4:30, p. m.

This went on day after day in all kinds of weather, mostly bad. Blizzards, fog, temperatures far below zero—these were the daily training conditions for the para-ski troops.

Then another two-hour truck ride to the barracks, and supper. Most of their evenings were not spent at movies or dances in Salt Lake City, but in catching up on sleep.

That's how they were able to learn so much in their comparatively brief training period.

**Volunteer Corps**

The size of the individual trooper might have something to do with his success, of course—the typical para-skier is up to six feet in height and packs plenty of brawn—but Captain Gorham doesn't think so.

"All parachute troops are volunteers," he explains. "These men are not hand picked in any sense. Of course, after their regular Army training they get an intensive six-weeks' course of parachute instruction that would make a man of anyone."

In all probability, however, these boys—many of whom never saw snow or mounted skis before coming to Alta—succeeded because of their extremely high morale.

It takes an inner something to train as they did in an 8,500-foot altitude.

These troopers asked for their assignment and they enjoy their work. They're intent on succeeding as an experimental group so that the War Department will consider their accomplishments successful enough to justify training of further para-ski units.

# Plans Made to Halt Desertion

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—A Justice Department official said yesterday that Attorney General Francis Biddle had approved a plan intended to halt ship desertions by alien seamen, of whom an estimated 8,000 have quit vessels needed to haul war supplies to United Nations' forces.

It was explained that the problem had not become serious until recently, when Norwegian and British sailors began deserting.

A joint committee of State and Justice Department and Maritime Commission representatives have worked out a program intended to deal with first, the question of deserters in this country; secondly, prevention of future deserting, and finally, co-operation among the United Nations to remedy the causes.

Officials declined to break down the total of 8,000 deserters by nationalities, but said they included more Greek than any other race.

The program approved by Mr. Biddle calls for arrest of all deserters, with expeditious handling of their cases by the Board of Immigration Appeal. Personal appeal will be made to individual sailors explaining the necessity of delivering the materials produced here for the war against the Axis. Reluctant ones would be deported. Presumably, however, this could be done only in the case of British subjects since most of the other nations involved are Axis-dominated.

The plan calls also for more careful identification of alien seamen, including more careful checks on their leaving and returning from their ships and with surveillance while they are ashore.

In a long range phase of the program, requiring co-operation of the United Nations, efforts will be made to equalize wage scales, set up machinery to handle complaints and to facilitate union and management conferences, and to improve recreational facilities ashore.

# Priority Benefits Withdrawn

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—A Washington, D. C., architect and a construction firm were deprived of all priority benefits for the next 11 months, in the first punitive action taken by the War Production Board for alleged violation of priority regulations in the building industry.

The WPB said that the architect, Matthew G. Lepley, obtained priority aid on defense housing projects as agent for the Stearns-Mishkin Construction Company, Inc., by making the representation that all the dwellings would be sold to Government employees at a price not exceeding the permitted maximum of $6,000.

"The representations made by Mr. Lepley were subsequently found to have been misstatements of fact," the WPB charged.

Mr. Lepley and the company were denied the benefits of any preference rating until March 1, 1943.

The suspension order directed at Mr. Lepley prohibits him from obtaining any priority aid on his own behalf or on behalf of anyone whom he may represent.

The order directed at the Stearns-Mishkin firm permits the company to apply for cancellation of the order after 60 days if the company complies with certain conditions.


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The new models in the Howard line for this season have been developed with genuine distinction and elegance in styling. These new Howard garments will add immeasurably to your clothes satisfaction. Surely it will pay you to spruce up for Spring . . . for Palm Sunday . . . for Easter. Putting up a good front is a sure way of displaying confidence and building up morale.

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# Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

## Quincy Art Club Members Prove Their Versatility

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Art Committee of the Quincy Women's Club can turn its hand to other things than art when the need arises. It proved it yesterday. Conducting a sale of foods "made with little or no sugar," at the club's regular meeting, it added a substantial contribution towards the fund which the organization voted last month to raise for a mobile canteen.

The sale followed the presentation of two one-act plays by the Drama Committee, under the direction of Mrs. Albert J. Benzaquin, Drama Chairman and Mrs. Carl H. Peterson. Although contributions to the canteen fund have already been made by some of the other committees, yesterday's event was the first arranged at the clubhouse in support of the project.

Mrs. Roland S. Hughes, Chairman of the Art Committee, was in charge of the sale. This group, earlier in the season, abandoned its plan to sponsor crafts classes for its members in order to devote the time to war relief and defense work.

**Many Sugarless Desserts**

At the sale yesterday, there was everything from codfish cakes to French dressing with many sugarless desserts included.

Mrs. James F. Crotty contributed a molasses apple pie. For anyone who knows how to make an apple pie, Mrs. Crotty explains that all that is necessary to make this kind is to substitute one cup of molasses for the corresponding amount of sugar, and bake very slowly. She uses butter and cinnamon for flavoring.

A honey pumpkin pie was the contribution of Mrs. William H. Newey, of North Cohassett. The recipe follows:

**Honey Pumpkin Pie**

One unbaked pastry shell, 2 eggs, 1 cup milk, ½ cup cream, 1½ cups canned pumpkin, ½ cup honey, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon ginger, ½ teaspoon salt.

Beat the eggs, add the other ingredients. Pour into pastry shell and bake in hot oven (450° F.) 15 minutes. Reduce heat to 350° F. and bake 45 minutes, until silver knife inserted comes out clean.

Mrs. Hughes contributed, among other dishes, an Indian Pudding. Here is her recipe:

**Indian Pudding**

One quart of milk. Reserve one cup and scald the remainder. Dissolve 2 tablespoons cornmeal and 3 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca in the cup of cold milk and add to the scalded milk. Then add ½ teaspoon salt, ¾ cup molasses and sprinkle with cinnamon. Cool a little and add 1 beaten egg and 1 cup cold water. Bake in well-buttered baking dish three hours in moderate oven.

Mrs. Milo E. Jordan contributed a honey date and nut bread. Her recipe follows:

Sift 1 teaspoon soda over 1 cup chopped dates, and pour on 1 cup boiling water. Cover and let stand while preparing the following:

One tablespoon butter, ½ cup honey, 1 egg, well beaten, ½ cup chopped nuts, 1½ cups flour, ½ teaspoon salt. Combine the dates and the mixture and bake in moderate oven about 45 minutes.

By a Staff Photographer

**Mrs. Roland S. Hughes**

**Chairman of the Department of Fine Arts of the Quincy Women's Club, holding loaf of bread made from a recipe requiring little sugar.**

## *Canned Music: They Love It At Radcliffe*

During the past five years, recorded music has grown at Radcliffe College from a small interest to become a common enjoyment of a majority of the student body.

So great is the demand that the Sarah Wyman Whitman room in the Radcliffe Library has been opened especially for music, and the first full-time music librarian in the college history, Miss Margaret G. Schurman, has been appointed.

This room, formerly an art room, was converted into a music library last fall. Scores and records, previously scattered in various parts of the college, are now gathered here. There are 2,900 discs here, four times as many as five years ago.

Except for a few unreplaceable imported records these may be taken out by students.

More and more students are spending their spare hours in the music rooms learning to appreciate music and composers.

**Relaxation**

During examination periods, records are even more in demand, because students find relaxation in music.

Aside from this, the students sponsor a concert of recordings each day during the lunch hour in Agassiz theater. Programs for these concerts are made up from requests, and combine music required for music courses, with music others may wish to hear. Thus these concerts achieve a two-fold mission: they stop the monopoly of required records by a few, and they stimulate an interest in music which might otherwise remain dormant.

**Many Have Machines**

Already, this has encouraged students to buy records for their own collections. Many of them have machines in their dormitory rooms, and Cabot Hall, the largest dormitory, has a phonograph in the basement where girls gather in the evening to listen. On Sunday evenings, after a buffet supper, students and their guests gather to hear both popular and classical recordings, borrowed, for the most part, from the Whitman room. Other dormitories also have machines for student use.

By a Staff Photographer

**This Was Formerly an Art Room**

**Radcliffe students are shown listening through earphones to records of a Gregorian Chant in the Sarah Wyman Whitman Room, newly outfitted as a music room, in the Radcliffe Library. Left to right are Priscilla Alden Redfield '42 of Wayne, Pa., and Eleanor Hall '45 of Cambridge.**

## *Women to View Two Fire Films*

Two films on fire-fighting, released for the first time in Boston, will be shown to members of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

John B. Fisher will act as commentator during the running of the films, which have been obtained through the courtesy of the National Fire Protection Association. Mr. Fisher is known for his radio program, "Great Fires of History."

The films are: "A Word to the Wise," concerning home fire hazards and home fire prevention; and "Fighting the Fire Bomb."

The program is sponsored by the club's Activities Department, Mrs. Lyman Olmstead, director.

## Wellesley Club Plans Report of Year's Work

The Wellesley Hills Woman's Club meets for the last time this season on Wednesday, April 1, the occasion being its annual luncheon at the Maugus Club at 1 o'clock. With Mrs. Richard H. Davis, the president, presiding, the business session will hear reports of the year's work. Officers will be elected and plans made for next season.

Mrs. Robert Allingham will present a costume-travelogue describing some of the many lands she has visited. Members of the club will illustrate her talk by modeling Mrs. Allingham's collection of costumes as follows: Sweden, Mrs. Norman Hutton, Jr.; Switzerland, Mrs. Paul G. Becker; Bulgaria, Mrs. Curtis Childs; Turkey, Mrs. Arthur M. Love; Palestine, Mrs. H. Gordon Taylor; India, Mrs. Ira C. Foss; China, Miss Shu-Heng Yu; Hawaii, Mrs. Philip Peters; Hawaiian hula costume, Mrs. A. Edwin Larsson; Philippines, Mrs. Gordon Buchnam; Mexico, Miss Marjorie Fitzherbert; and South America (Indian), Mrs. Robert S. Hoffman, Jr.

The piano accompaniment to the costume display will be played by Mrs. William H. Vogler.

The Art Corner will exhibit Mrs. Allingham's collection of Mexican handcrafts, including 10 handwoven serapes, pottery, handtooled leather articles, silver, jewelry, baskets, and finger-nail lacquer trays. The exhibit will be arranged by Mrs. Eugene Calwell, Mrs. Edward McCarthy, and Mrs. Herbert U. Smith of the Art and Crafts Committee.

**'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'**

**For Thursday, March 26**
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

## Brookline Women To Hold Sale

The Brookline Woman's Club will hold its annual Rummage Sale in the auditorium of Brookline Town Hall, Tuesday, March 31, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Mrs. Francis T. Watson is General Chairman of the Committee directing the sale. Assisting her are Mrs. J. Arthur Came, price consultant; Mrs. John A. Jennings, policing; Mrs. F. Allen Burt, luncheon; Mrs. Francis A. Niccols, table placement; Mrs. William W. Bryant, advertising; (these members are also Vice-Chairmen): Miss Margaret Breene, Secretary; Mrs. Albion L. White, Treasurer; Mrs. Thomas B. Hitchcock, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. John Aldrich, publicity; Mrs. Woodbury Hale, unpacking and distributing; Mrs. Leon W. Rand, penny sale.

The chairmen of tables are: Miss Mary G. Pulsifer, President of the Club, in charge of books; Mrs. Niccolls, household; Mrs. E. William Jones, bric-a-brac; Mrs. Matthew S. McNeilly, men's clothing; Mrs. Howard E. Lovett, women's clothing; Mrs. Chester H. Eastman, hats; Mrs. William R. Robertson, bags and neckwear; Mrs. Henry O. Pekau, shoes; Mrs. Francis M. Conley, children's clothing; Mrs. Sally F. Blaikie, teen age clothing; Mrs. Albert Lind, jewelry; Mrs. William E. Hardy, bundle checking.

A "three-piece" luncheon will be served at 12:30 p. m., with Mrs. Burt in charge.

On Monday, at 2:30 p. m., the day preceding the rummage sale, an Out-Moded Fashion Parade will take place, to be followed by the Penny Sale at 3.

Contributions are solicited by the club, and arrangements for collections may be made by calling any of the chairmen by telephone; or articles may be brought to the Brookline Town Hall on Monday morning.

The Scholarship Fund, which provides college scholarships for graduates of the Brookline High School, will receive the net proceeds from this event.

## *U.S. Hamburgers—English Evacuee's 'Tasty' Radiocast*

American picnics with grilled hamburgers were temptingly described by Jean Oswald, English war evacuee and her two Melrose, Mass., Camp Fire Girl-friends on the Friendship Bridge program over shortwave radio station WRUL yesterday.

Jean, who was evacuated from Petts Wood, Kent, England, at the beginning of the war, discussed her Camp Fire experiences with Shirley Jones and Nancy Mickley of Melrose.

Descriptions of food eaten at backyard picnics and supper meetings was the feature of the broadcast, but Jean also confessed to nearly upsetting a firelighter's dinner by filling a sugar-bowl with salt.

The broadcast was opened by Mrs. John W. Wynn, chairman of the Greater Boston Camp Fire Guardians Association, with a message of good will from the girls of Greater Boston and a tribute from the national association, which is having its thirtieth anniversary this year.

Poetry was read by Louise Mudgett of Lynn and Miss Priscilla White accompanied 15 girls from Brockton who sang several songs. The singers were Verna and Beverly Chase, Esther Hines, Eleanor and Phyllis Farnsworth, Patricia Bragdon, Pearl Wentzell, Barbara Willis, Shirley Nadeau, Betty Perkins, Shirley Warner, Marilyn Bourne, Beverly White, Marilyn Sabine, and Claire Swift.

## Coming Blackouts for Half N. H. Population

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., March 25—New Hampshire's civilian defense facilities are rapidly being expanded, trained, and tested. Test blackouts have already been conducted or are scheduled for the near future for areas having much more than a half of the State's population. One county-wide test blackout has already been conducted and several others are planned. In the City of Manchester, for instance, there are more than 1,500 men and women connected with civilian defense. This, the largest City in the State, held what was termed a "very successful" test blackout last Sunday evening. New Hampshire's civilian defense activities are carried on chiefly by vounteer workers. As a matter of fact, the State Defense Council has less than a half dozen paid workers. At their town meetings, the residents of the smaller communities of the State voted funds for their civilian defense activities. Similar sums have been provided by the cities. This money goes for telephone, light, heat, postage, printing, and other such expenses in connection with additional fire, police, and health protection during the emergency.

**The Week in New Hampshire**

Several New Hampshire cities are considering ordinances that would permit the unquestionable enforcement of blackouts. New Hampshire has no real blackout legislation such as has been enacted in other states in recent months. Operations of blackouts are more or less dependent upon public acceptance of the rules and regulations drafted by the State Defense Council. Keene is already considering a municipal ordinance that would make violators of blackout regulations subject to a year in prison and/or a fine of not more than $500. The State's Attorney General has ruled that violators of blackout rules might be punishable as breaking the peace.

### Wood Demand to Rise

The anticipated fuel shortage is expected to increase New Hampshire's demand for cordwood from a normal 250,000 cards a year to about 500,000 cords for next winter, according to K. E. Barraclough, extension forester. Forestry authorities point out that this greatly expanded supply of cord-wood must be cut this spring in order to season properly for next autumn. Already extensive woodcutting operations are under way, but operators are finding it difficult to hire cutters. The rate of pay wanted by cutters has gone up so that cord-wood is bound to command a higher price than in former years. Just how extensively wood will be used to displace coal and oil as fuel remains to be seen.

### 'Bikes' Popular

Bicycles are becoming more common in New Hampshire. Dealers report that sales are running at record highs and those communities that register bicycles report registration are breaking previous records. Several well-known figures about the capitol, including Tax Commissioner Dudley Orr and Miss Doris Waite, Secretary to Gov. Robert O. Blood, have taken up bicycling as a means of transportation. Governor Blood said that some sort of facilities will be provided at the State House for parking the bicycles of State House employees and officials.

### Autumn Politics

This coming autumn New Hampshire will name its Governor, a United States Senator, its two Representatives to Congress, and minor office holders. The present holders of the higher offices are all candidates for re-election. They are all Republicans. So far none has formally announced his candidacy to run against Governor Blood nor against Senator Styles Bridges or Representative Foster Stearns. But Representative Arthur B. Jenks has plenty of opposition. Chester Merrow of Ossipee is actively campaigning for the Jenks post. Mr. Jenks has voted in Congress as a non-interventionist and Mr. Merrow has constantly favored United States assistance in the war. Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives Charles Barnard is also considered to be a candidate for this Congressional nomination. Mr. Barnard is also a Republican and probably will not engage in any campaigning as long as he holds his present post of State Rationing Administrator. The Democrats are showing a similar distaste to announce their candidacies for any posts at this time. Executive Councilor Thomas Murray of Manchester is suggested as a Congressional candidate, and Clyde Keefe of Dover is suggested as a gubernatorial candidate. But neither has officially announced his candidacy.

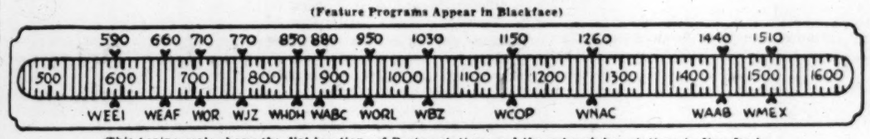
### Township Economies

Early reports indicate that New Hampshire towns at their town meetings cut their budgets about $83,000 under the 1941 figures. The State Federation of Taxpayers Associations says that this would indicate an average decrease of 50 cents a $1,000 in the real estate tax rate of these communities. The Federation declares that "it is quite clear that New Hampshire people, when they have a chance to vote, are declaring flatly and firmly that local spendings must be reduced, in favor of the sinews of war." Observers point out that there was a relatively light attendance at town meetings this year. One town held its meeting in the evening in order that factory workers might attend.

The New Hampshire division of the United States Employment Service is going to give up the use of private automobiles for its traveling activities and make use of common carriers. The new plan will go into operation on April 1, according to Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, New Hampshire Director of the Service. Where necessary, field trip schedules will be revised so that workers of the division may make them fit in with common carrier schedules. Bus and railroad schedules are being consulted so that the division's travel program may be rebuilt around these schedules. This change will save several thousand miles of private automobile use a month. Mrs. Wilder does not expect that the change will alter the efficiency of the division's operations.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | David Harum: sk. | 'Orphans of Divorce': sk. | "Against the Storm" | Mutual Goes Calling | Dance Matinee |
| 3:15 | Mark Hawley. News | Honeymoon Hill: sketch. | "Ma Perkins": sketch. | Mutual Goes Calling | Dance Matinee |
| 3:30 | News; 'Snapshots' | John's Other Wife: sk. | Pepper Young's Family. | Children's Musical Pgm | Dance Matinee |
| 3:45 | Musical Camera | Just Plain Bill: sketch | "Vic and Sade": sketch | Baritone and organ | Dance Matinee |
| 4:00 | Musical Camera | Arthur Tracy, songs | "Backstage Wife": sk. | Colonial Network Orch | Dance Matinee |
| 4:15 | United We Stand | Studio speaker | "Stella Dallas": serial. | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 4:30 | Interview | Studio speaker | "Lorenzo Jones": drama | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 4:45 | Press News | News; Adventure Stories | "Young Widder Brown" | Boake Carter, news | Dance Matinee |
| 5:00 | "Mary Marlin": sk. | J. Dalton, Cowboy songs | "When a Girl Marries" | Children's Program | Dance Matinee |
| 5:15 | "The Goldbergs" | "Little Orphan Annie" | "Portia Faces Life" | Dramatic Serial | Dance Matinee |
| 5:30 | "The O'Neills" | Superman: sketch | "We, the Abbotts" | Jack Armstrong, stories | Harper House: drama |
| 5:45 | Scattergood Baines | Tom Mix: sketch | "Musical Roundup" | "Captain Midnight" | News Service |
| 6:00 | Edwin C. Hill: news | News; Herb Lewis, songs | News Service | Fraver; Dinner Concert. | Don Poivere's Orchestra |
| 6:15 | Hedda Hopper | Lum 'n' Abner | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert; Talk | The Town Crier; Talk |
| 6:30 | Jan Peerce, tenor | Sports Digest; Music | Press Roundup; Music | News Service | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 | "The World Today" | Lowell Thomas | Musical Rendesvous | Memory Lane | Sports results |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": comedy sk. | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | Lanny Ross, tenor. | "Mr. Keen": sketch | News of the World | "Here's Morgan": News | PM Reporter; News |
| 7:30 | "That Brewster | The Great Gildersleeve | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "The Lone Ranger": sk. | Al Goodman's Memories |
| 7:45 | Boy": serial sketch | The Great Gildersleeve | Jimmie Fidler, talk | "The Lone Ranger": sk. | Al Goodman's Memories |
| 8:00 | "Meet Mr. Meek": | "Quiz Kids," with Joe | "Adventures of the Thin | "Sizing Up the News" | Hal Kemp's Orchestra |
| 8:15 | sketch | Kelly; m. c. | Man": dramatic sketch | Art Jarrett's Orchestra | Irish Music |
| 8:30 | Drama, with Jean | "Manhattan at Mid- | "Uncle Walter's Dog | Listener's Theater: Yale | "About Today"; WMEX |
| 8:45 | Hersholt: News | night": dramatic sketch | House" | U. dramatic series | Drama Shop |
| 9:00 | Shirley Temple in | American Melody Hour. | Eddie Cantor; Dinah | Gabriel Heatter, news. | Pages From the Classical |
| 9:15 | "Junior Miss" | American Melody Hour. | Shore; orchestra | News Service | Album: recordings |
| 9:30 | Ransom Sherman: | Frontline Headlines | "Mr. District Attorney" | Woody Herman's Orch. | Classical Album |
| 9:45 | comedy; music | John Kirby's Orchestra | dramatic sketch; orch | "Miss Meade's Children" | George Harris's Orch. |
| 10:00 | Glenn Miller's Orch. | Chamber Music Society | Kay Kyser's College of | John B. Hughes, News. | Five Star News |
| 10:15 | Great Moments in | of Lower Basin Street. | Musical Knowledge | Sports Preview | Local sports |
| 10:30 | Music: "Manon" | Treasury Star Parade. | Kay Kyser's College of | Griff Williams' Orch. | Local sports |
| 10:45 | News; Sports | Meet the Band; Defense | Musical Knowledge | Dean Austin Pardue | Local sports |
| 11:00 | News Analysis | News; Music | News Service | Dance orchestra | Local sports |
| 11:15 | Weather; Music | "Music You Want" | Local news; Music | Dance orchestra | Local sports |
| 11:30 | Master Works of | "Music You Want" | Francis B. Sayres | "Tune Up America!" Dave | Day's End; music |
| 11:45 | Music; orchestra | "Music You Want" | Francis B. Sayres | Rose's Orch.; guest | Day's End; News |

### *Thursday's Programs*

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | News; Musical Clock | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 | Uncle Elmer | Musical Clock; News | News comment | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 | Music; News | Reveille Roundup | Songs: "Fiesta" | News Service | |
| 7:45 | News; War Summ'ry | News | Musical Clock | Organ recital | |
| 8:00 | News of the World | News Roundup | News Service | "Eight Bells": music | Five Star News |
| 8:15 | Caroline Cabot | Chet Gaylord, songs | George & Dixie; News | Morning Watch | "Post Exchange" |
| 8:30 | Carl Moore's variety | Headline News; Morning | "Musical Roundup" | Morning Varieties | "Post Exchange" |
| 8:45 | program; News | Toast: popular music. | "Musical Roundup" | Morning Varieties | Quartet |
| 9:00 | Priscilla Fortescue | News; Recorded music | News and Rhythm | News Service | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 | School of the Air | Breakfast Club | Food news | "The Merry-Go-Round" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 | School of the Air | Breakfast Club | Concert Internationale | "The Merry-Go-Round" | "Morning Pickup"; orch. |
| 9:45 | Dramatic sketch | Shopping News | "Musical Roundup" | Government reports | "Morning Pickup"; orch. |
| 10:00 | "Valiant Lady," sk. | "Musical Millwheel" | "Bess Johnson" | New England Cupboard | Studio speaker |
| 10:15 | Myrt and Marge | News; Music | "Bachelor's Children" | Australian news | "Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 | "Stepmother": sk. | Musical program | "Help Mate": drama | "Singing Strings" | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 | WEEI Food Fair | "String Time" | "Road of Life" | Voice of the Poultryman | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 | Mary Lee Taylor | Mildred Carlson | "Story of Mary Marlin" | News commentator | Talk; Western songs |
| 11:15 | Man I Married | Church in the Wildwood | 'Right to Happiness': sk. | Ruth Moss Interviews | John Kiley, J. McMaster |
| 11:30 | "Bright Horizons" | Two Men and a Girl | "The Bartons": sketch. | Melody Strings | Rhumba Band |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | Defense Talk: K. Ivers. | "David Harum": sketch | Choir Loft | News Service |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith, talk. | News; Hum and Strum | "Gene and Glenn" | John B. Hughes, news. | "Rhythm Revue"; Sports |
| 12:15 | "Big Sister": sketch | "Judy and Jane" | "Kaleidoscope" | Defense; Agriculture | The Town Crier |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent" | National Farm and Home | "Musical Roundup" | "Italian Melodies" | Circle C Ranch Boys |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour: Washington News | Radio Playhouse | "Italian Melodies" | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | "Baukhage Talking" | News Service | "I'll Find My Way" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 | Serial drama | Edward McHugh, hymns | "Musical Roundup" | Network program | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 | Vic & Sade: sketch | N. E. Agricultural News | Marjorie Mills: house- | Network program | "Words and Music" |
| 1:45 | "Road of Life" | War news | hold talk | Salute to South America | Don Vinton's Ensemble |
| 2:00 | Dramatic sketch | Vincent Lopez Orchestra | "Light of the World": sk. | Cedric Foster, news | Victory program |
| 2:15 | Dramatic sketch | Contrasts in Melody | "Grimm's Daughter": sk. | Colonial Network Orch. | Victory program |
| 2:30 | Fletcher Wiley | Rakov's Orchestra | "The Guiding Light": sk. | School of the Air | Ruth Gevalt, songs |
| 2:45 | Kate Hopkins | Rakov's Orchestra | Hymn Recital | School of the Air | News Service |
| 3:00 | "David Harum": sk. | 'Orphans of Divorce': sk. | "Against the Storm": sk. | "Mutual Goes Calling" | Dance Matinee |
| 3:15 | Mark Hawley, News | "Honeymoon Hill": sk. | "Ma Perkins": sketch. | "Mutual Goes Calling" | Dance Matinee |
| 3:30 | News; Snapshots | "John's Other Wife": sk. | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Camp Grant in Review: | Dance Matinee |
| 3:45 | Musical Camera | "Just Plain Bill": sketch | "Vic and Sade": sketch | music, comedy, int'v'ws | Dance Matinee |
| 4:00 | Musical Camera | Studio Speaker | 'Backstage Wife: sketch | Colonial Network Orch. | Dance Matinee |
| 4:15 | Jobs for Victory | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas": sketch. | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 4:30 | Studio Speakers | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 4:45 | Press News | News; Adventure Stories | "Young Widder Brown" | Boake Carter, news | Dance Matinee |
| 5:00 | "Mary Marlin": sk. | News; Cowboy songs | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 5:15 | "The Goldbergs" | "Little Orphan Annie" | "Portia Faces Life" | Dramatic Serial | Dance Matinee |
| 5:30 | "The O'Neills": sk. | Transcribed music | "We, the Abbotts" | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | Harper House, drama |
| 5:45 | Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix" | "Musical Roundup" | 'Capt. Midnight': drama | News Service |
| 6:00 | News comment | News; "Sing Time" | News Service | Prayer; Dinner Concert. | Dance orchestra |
| 6:15 | Sports talk; Music | Lum 'n' Abner | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | The Town Crier |
| 6:30 | Frazier Hunt, News. | Sports Digest; Music | Press Roundup; Music | News Service | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 | The World Today | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendesvous" | Memory Lane | Sports results |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | Langworth Concert Or. |
| 7:15 | Lanny Ross, songs. | "Mr. Keen": sketch | News of the World | "Here's Morgan"; sports | FM Reporter; News |
| 7:30 | "Maudie's Diary": | Al Pearce's Gang | "Confidentially Yours" | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Sterling Young's Orch. |
| 7:45 | dramatic sketch | Al Pearce's Gang | Musical program | "Inside of Sports" | Treasury Star Parade. |
| 8:00 | 'Death Valley Days' | "Service With a Smile"; | Frank Morgan, Fanny | Alfred Wallenstein's Sin- | Dance orchestra |
| 8:15 | 'Death Valley Days' | Garry Moore, m. c. | Brice; guests; orchestra | fonietta | Fireside Time |
| 8:30 | People's Platform: | Andre Durieux's Orch. | The Aldrich Family; | "For Your Information" | Babette, songs |
| 8:45 | Din'r Forum: News | Dorothy Thompson | dramatic sketch | Ray Herbeck's Orchestra | Negro Spirituals |
| 9:00 | Major Bowes' Ama- | America's Town Meeting: | Music Hall: Bing Crosby; | Gabriel Heatter; news | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 | teur program | "What Are We Fighting | Mary Martin; Jerry | News Service | cal Album": records |
| 9:30 | "Big Town" | For in the Orient?" | Lester; Music Maids; | Claude Thornhill's Orch. | Classical Album |
| 9:45 | "Big Town" | America's Town Meeting | guests; orchestra | "Miss Meade's Children" | Classical Album |
| 10:00 | Glenn Miller's Orch. | John Kirby's Orchestra | Rudy Vallee Show: John | Raymond Gram Swing | Five Star News |
| 10:15 | "First Line": de- | Attuck's Chorus | Barrymore; guests | Griff Williams' Orch. | George Harris' Orchestra |
| 10:30 | fense program | Military Analysis; News | Frank Fay; Bob Hannon, | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | George Harris' Orchestra |
| 10:45 | News; Sports | "A to Z in Novelty"; talk | songs; orchestra; guests | Orrin Tucker's Orch. | Dance orchestra |
| 11:00 | News Analysis | News; Music | News Service | Ray Herbeck's Orchestra | Dramatic sketch |
| 11:15 | Weather; Music | Network program | Local news; Music | J. B. Priestley; recorded | Dramatic sketch |
| 11:30 | Master Works of | "Hello, America"; VFW | "Joe and Mabel"; com- | 'Tropical Serenade'; Bob | Day's End; music |
| 11:45 | Music; orchestra | program; speakers; or. | edy drama | Stanley's Orch.; tenor | Day's End; News |

### *Today's FM Programs*

**W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)**

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Children's Musical Program.
3:45 p. m.—Baritone and Organ.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana"; music.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
8:15 p. m.—Dance music.
8:30 p. m.—"The Listener's Theater."
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—Sam Brewer, News from Cairo; sports.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news
10:15 p. m.—Concert Album.
10:30 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Dean Austin Pardue.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ray Herbeck's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Tune Up, America"; Orchestra; vocalists.

### Today on Short Waves

London—5:30 p. m.—Women in Wartime, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—7:10 p. m.—Listening Post, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Something Going On in Britain Now," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Third Act of "The Marriage of Figaro," TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
**Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.**

### *Short Waves in Boston*

**WRUL, 6.04me; 9.70me or 11.73me**

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
**WBOS, 11.87 (25.0m)**
4:45 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

### Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.33mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower news radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower news radiocast by recording.

## Supply of Lilies Greatly Reduced

*By the Associated Press*

Arno Nehrling, former president of the Society of American Florists, said today there will be only 2,000,000 real Easter lilies available for the entire country instead of a pre-war annual supply of approximately 23,000,000, of which more than 18,000,000 were imported from Japan.

Three million lilies could have come from France, Great Britain and Holland except for the war in Europe.

The lion's share available for the coming holiday, said Mr. Nehrling, will bear the label "Grown in America"—and they are supplied by horticulturists in Louisiana and Oregon.

The rest have come from Bermuda, reputedly the original home of the Easter lily. Mr. Nehrling declared the Nipponese got the corner on the lily market about 25 years ago.

## White House Skit At Beverly Club

The Lothrop Club of Beverly will be entertained by Margaret Payson Blish, mono-actress, at its meeting Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Unitarian Parish House. Miss Blish, who was guest artist on the first of the National Broadcasting Company's television radiocasts from Washington, will present "White House Portraits" and other original sketches.

At the business session Mrs. J. Glover Shaw will preside. The Literature Committee is acting as hostesses for the day and includes Mrs. Arthur H. Webber, chairman; Mrs. Paul W. Crosby, Mrs. Claude H. Patten, Mrs. Richard Porter, and Mrs. Dan Russell.

## Charity Club's Rummage Sale

The Woman's Charity Club is sponsoring a rummage sale at Horticultural Hall, Boston, on Friday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., the proceeds from which will aid its work.

Merchandise may be brought to the Hall tomorrow, the day before the sale.

Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding is general chairman, and she is being assisted by Mrs. Alfred Allcock, dresses; Mrs. Charles Brigham, hats; Mrs. Marion Charlot and Mrs. Harrison Sutherland, men's clothing; Miss Jennie Emmons, shoes; Mrs. William Morton, children's clothing; Mrs. Archie Whittemore, miscellaneous articles; Mrs. William Sullivan, books; Mrs. William H. Spooner, inspection.

### Brookline Crittentons To Hear Story of France

The Brookline Circle of the Florence Crittenton League will hear a musical program at its meeting tomorrow at 2:30 o'clock, in Longwood Towers. Miss Nancy Stover, soprano, will sing a group of solos accompanied by Carl Lamson at the piano. Mr. Lamson will also play selections.

Mrs. Eugene P. Carver, Jr., of Brookline, who was in France at the time of that country's occupation by the Germans, will tell of her experiences as noted in her diary while she was there.

### Driscoll in Consumer Post

Edgar J. Driscoll of West Roxbury has been appointed Region 5 Director of the Consumers Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, it was announced today. Mr. Driscoll, president of the National Appliance Company, was a member of the Legislative Commission which investigated pardons and paroles for the State of Massachusetts.

Why not Flowers for Easter
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
LIB. 4317
Penn Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE
Make your Easter bright and fresh with the aid of a service always chosen by those of fine tastes.
Bea. 1790

# Federal and State Officials Appeal to Fall River Textile Strikers Is Rejected

## Mass Meeting Turns Down Arbitration

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 25—Appeals to return to work on much needed war production were turned down today by a mass meeting of striking craftsmen employed in 16 textile mills here. Unless a way out is quickly found, all may be shut by the end of the week and 16,000 workers thrown on the streets.

Rejection was unanimously voted this afternoon of a plan drawn up at 4:30 this morning by federal and state labor officials. The proposal called for the strikers to return to their jobs immediately and let the National War Labor Board arbitrate the dispute, which is a quarrel between labor unions.

The strikers' action followed receipt of a wire from Robert T. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, declaring that "no strike can be permitted to interfere with the even flow of materials from these mills." Mr. Patterson told the strikers it was essential to arrange for immediate resumption of work.

The mills are making uniform cloth, barrage balloon cloth, cartridge cloth, parachute cloth, broadcloth shorts for soldiers, etc. Close to 50 per cent of production is on war orders. The Quartermaster Corps headquarters at Philadelphia is greatly concerned in the stoppage.

**Agreed to Present**

The strikers' committee, when given the plan to end the strike after a night of conferences, declined to recommend it, but agreed to present it to a meeting of the striking unions beginning this morning.

The outlook for acceptance looked poor from the start, and refusal followed after several hours of debate.

The plan was signed by Thomas F. Neblett, chief mediator of the War Labor Board; Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration; Lewis R. Hovey, a member of the Board; Joseph L. Tully, an adjuster of the Board, and Alexander C. Murray, Mayor of Fall River.

Only two mills were reported today as completely closed. These employed 4,500 workers. Other mills were working at reduced capacity. The total number out was estimated by the best sources in the trade as between 7,000 and 8,000.

Sixteen mills are concerned, employing a little over 16,000.

**Three Unions**

The strikers, numbering several thousand, belong to three craft unions of skilled workmen, including loom fixers, knot tiers, slasher tenders and others. The loom fixers' union will celebrate its 50th anniversary in June. They are all independent unions.

Their immediate grievance, which precipitated the walkout yesterday, was the return to work of a single man, a former member of the knot tiers. This man produced more than his union permitted, was disciplined, over-produced again and was fined and suspended.

He then went over to the rival textile union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The C. I. O. yesterday instructed his mill to put him back to work, and when he showed up, his former union associates walked out. Other craft union men followed in sympathy. More than twice as many were made idle by the absence of the key craftsmen.

R. J. Keller

**Boston Public Safety Committee Opens Information Center at Y. M. C. A.**

**A volunteer for civilian defense work is shown being interviewed by Miss Ruth Matthews, while Roland Darling (third from left), head of the Job Hunters, a Y. M. C. A. organization, confers with Mrs. Eleanor M. Washburn and Raymond Tierney of the Safety Committee.**

## Unexpected Turns Up In Labor Vote

The unexpected turned up in shipbuilding labor when the American Federation of Labor won its first shipyard election in New England at the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation.

Results reported here today at the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board show:

| | |
|---|---|
| A. F. of L. | 1,261 |
| Independent union | 511 |
| C. I. O. | 433 |
| No union | 86 |

It is doubtful if heretofore the A. F. of L. has won an important shipyard election along the entire Atlantic Coast. Heretofore the C. I. O.'s Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers and the independent unions have put on a big struggle, dividing the field between them.

The surprise of the A. F. of L. victory was increased by the A. F. of L. loss of a previous election in the same Maine city less than two weeks ago. The C. I. O. won this tussle. Consequently the two shipyards of South Portland will now be shared by the C. I. O. and A. F. of L., with the independent union movement frozen out.

In the five shipyard elections that have been held within the past year in New England, the independents have won three, the C. I. O. one and the A. F. of L. one. This is the list:

Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn., June 4, 1941—Independent Union 3,374, C. I. O. 862, A. F. of L. 102, no union 41.

Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine, June 25, 1941—Independent Union 2,197, C. I. O. 1,094, neither union 291.

Fore River Shipyard Quincy, Mass., Nov. 21, 1941—No union 8,691, C. I. O. 3,564. While the Independent Union was not on the ballot, it campaigned against the C. I. O. and in effect won the election, though not gaining thereby certification as sole bargaining agent.

Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation, South Portland, Maine, March 12, 1942—C. I. O. 3,620, A. F. of L. 1,529, Independent Union 513, no union 383.

### Maine Newspaper To Drop One Edition

ROCKLAND, Maine, March 25 (AP)—War will cost readers of the Rockland Courier-Gazette one of the three weekly editions "for the duration."

## Saltonstall Asks Study Of Pre-Induction Training

**War Activities in New England**

**Pre-Induction Training Urged**—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today asked Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson to study the proposal made by Crosscup-Pishon Post, American Legion, that selectees awaiting induction in the armed forces be given advance training and instruction on a voluntary basis. In announcing this the Governor pointed out that many demands are being made on the State armories and said that effort is being made to keep them ready for instant use in the event of an emergency.

In a letter to the Chief Executive, Post Commander George C. Wiswell asked the Governor to give "full consideration" to a suggestion that all facilities of State armories be made available for the use of selectees awaiting induction into the armed force of the Federal Government on nights when the drill halls were not in use by the State Guard.

The Post Commander also asked the Governor to "make available to the selectees through the most competent officers and non-commissioned officers of the State Guard, courses in the school of the soldier, physical culture, and such fundamental military instruction as may be of aid to them.

**General Arnold to Answer**—A complaint from Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut on the manner in which commissions were being given out in the Army Air Corps has been referred to Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, President Roosevelt told his press conference yesterday.

The Connecticut chief executive wired the President Saturday that he believed the system whereby civilian committees recommend men for commissions in the air force was "utterly undemocratic." He charged that it was operated without publicity and resulted in commissions being given to "some young men who privately happened to learn of that method."

**Air Cadets to Leave**—A group of Greater Boston boys numbering 136 will begin careers as pilot officers in the Army Air Forces when they leave tomorrow for Maxwell Field, Ala., where they will be trained as Aviation Cadets, it was announced today by Col. William D. Cottam, Corps Area Recruiting Officer.

After some seven months of training, the men will earn their wings and go on duty as Second Lieutenants in the Air Corps Reserve. Included in the group is Robert T. Eckfeldt of Belmont, son of Maj. Gen. Roger Eckfeldt, Commander of the 26th Division.

The young men are between 18 and 27 years of age and qualified for their appointment by passing a written aptitude and intelligence test, special physical examinations, and by meeting the approval of a board of officers.

During their training they will receive $75 a month, in addition to food, clothing, lodging, medical and dental care, and $10,000 life insurance. When going on active duty as commissioned officers, they will receive an initial uniform allowance of $150, a bonus of $500 for each year of active service, and pay of $245.50 a month.

**Occupational Questionnaires**—Local draft boards soon will begin distributing an occupational questionnaire to aid in obtaining "a more complete and efficient utilization of the manpower of the country," Selective Service headquarters reported today.

The four-page questionnaire, an announcement from Washington said, is designed to help in locating persons with specialized skills in critical and essential war occupations and is in connection with the war production program outlined by President Roosevelt.

At first, the questionnaires will be sent only to men who registered for selective service Feb. 16. Later they will be addressed to men who registered in 1940 and 1941 and who have not yet been inducted.

The information sought includes education, mechanical engineering and professional training or experience, past and present employment activities "and other skills and abilities," Selective Service headquarters said.

**Let's Call Him Douglas**—According to Registrar Frank J. Fay the favorite name for boys born in Boston these days appears to be Douglas. Since the battle of Bataan got under way, three babies have been named Douglas MacArthur and 12 Douglas, Mr. Fay reports. One of the latter was a Chinese child named Douglas We Win Wong.

**Tank Destroyer Battalion Busy**—A garrison training innovation never before experienced by soldiers at Camp Edwards has been introduced by the 626th Tank Destroyer Battalion now in its sixth week of a seven-week intensive training period. Five days each week officers and men of the outfit eat their noon meal in the field. This means that every training day the cooks utilize their field kitchens and thereby get valuable experience in cooking substantial meals under the difficulties that prevail away from conveniences of base kitchens. Use of field kitchens is nothing new for all camp units on an occasional field maneuver but daily use of these kitchens over a seven-week period of garrison training is unusual.

## Information Center Opens At Y. M. C. A.

A new information center in the Boston Young Men's Christian Association at 316 Huntington Avenue was opened today by the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

Volunteers for civilian defense work may register here and information on all phases of local defense service will be available.

The Job Hunters, a Y.M.C.A. organization, will supervise the information service, assisted by members of the Outing Club and the Co-Ed Club. Roland Darling, head of the Job Hunters, will be in charge, with Miss Ruth Matthews as his deputy.

The center will open at 8 o'clock in the morning every day except Sunday, when the opening hour will be at 1 p. m. Closing time is scheduled at 9 p. m., except Saturdays and Sundays, when it will be 6 p. m.

A committee headed by Miss Margaret Price, Raymond Tierney and John Hebberd has worked out plans for handling the center and has been advised by an advisory group, including Mrs. Eleanor Washburn, in charge of information centers for the Boston Public Safety Committee; Robert Stone, Edmund Whitten and Franklin Smith.

## Civilian Defense Law Challenged In Maine Court

LEWISTON, Maine, March 25 (AP)—The constitutionality of Maine's civilian defense law was challenged today at the municipal court trial of Everett Astroff, formerly of Boston, accused of leaving a store display light on at night without an attendant being present.

Benjamin L. Berman, counsel for Mr. Astroff, declared the law constituted "illegal delegation of powers by the Legislature," to the Governor. Mr. Astroff pleaded innocent when he was arraigned a week ago.

Police Captain Thomas Johnson claimed that the display light in the rear of the store was visible from the street March 16.

## First Steps to Bombproof State Buildings

Complete mobilization of Massachusetts architectural and engineering genius for the task of bombproofing the State's industrial and institutional buildings was launched today by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, following a meeting of the Committee with architects from Northeastern, Harvard, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Opening wedge in the program will be a three-day school of special training on April 18, 19 and 20 at Northeastern University, the course to be limited to 200 architects for molding into a committee to survey the things to be done. The school will be known as the Aerial Bombardment Conference and will provide a basic training in the protection of buildings against air attacks.

The 200 trained members will comprise the nucleus of a gigantic organization dealing with the safety of all existing buildings. There will be no attempt to consider construction of new bomb shelters since it is felt that reconstruction of existing structures will make quicker, cheaper and perhaps as good shelters as new construction.

Preliminary plans for the school were drafted by Albert Haertlein, Professor of Civil Engineering at Harvard; Walter Voss, Professor of Building Construction, M. I. T.; Emil A. Gramstorff, head of Civil Engineering Department, Northeastern; James H. Mooney, Boston Building Commissioner; Robert A. Whidden, construction engineer; Francis V. Bulfinch, architect, and Chester L. Churchill, Director of the Planning and Technical Division of the State Defense Committee.

Commenting on the project today, Mr. Churchill stated: "The object of the school is to train architects and engineers to survey buildings and locate the safest place for people to congregate in the event of an air raid.

"We are not planning to build any shelters because that would take away from the defense industries. We must use what we have. It is to be hoped that a survey of every plant, school, church, asylum, and institution in the state will follow the conference and adequate protection be provided."

Speakers at the conference will include: J. W. Farley, executive director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; William Emerson, former dean of the school of architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Major A. D. Caswell, ordnance department, U. S. Army; Major Leicester S. Johnston, Office of Civilian Defense; John E. Burchard, National Academy of Sciences; Lt. Col. Arthur D. Weston, chief engineer, sanitary division, Massachusetts Department of Public Health; and Captain C. M. Ackley, U. S. Army.

Governor Saltonstall will open the conference.

### Blackouts Tonight And Tomorrow Night

Blackouts scheduled in Massachusetts for tonight and tomorrow (Thursday), as compiled from lists of the State Committee on Public Safety:

**Tonight**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acton | 9-9:20 | Norwell | 9-9:20 |
| Hanover | 9-9:20 | Scituate | 9-9:20 |
| Hubbards'n | 9-9:20 | Swampsc't | 9-9:20 |
| Marshfield | 9-9:20 | Templeton | 9-9:20 |

**Tomorrow (Thursday)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amesb'y | 9:05-9:35 | Newb'p't | 9:05-9:35 |
| Fitchburg | 9-9:20 | Rowley | 9:05-9:35 |
| Lunenburg | 9-9:20 | Salisb'y | 9:05-9:35 |
| Newbury | 9:05-9:35 | WN'wb'y | 9:05-9:35 |

### Harvard Enrolls Naval Officers

Over 300 commissioned officers of the Navy and Naval Reserve have enrolled in Harvard University's fourth Naval Supply School, as new sessions opened under the auspices of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

"I Can't Talk to Strangers!"
Are you self-conscious and embarrassed when meeting strangers?
Do you lack ability to speak correct English?
Is your vocabulary limited?
Overcome These Handicaps!
SPRING CLASSES NOW!
Each class meets once a week Afternoons or Evenings
ASK FOR SPRING BOOKLET M
KENmore 3961
Studio of English and Speech
PERLE M. HOPSON, B.A., M.A., D.Litt., Director
581 BOYLSTON ST., COPLEY SQ. BOSTON

## NLRB Recess Until Monday In Case Against Winchester

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 25 (AP)—A National Labor Relations Board hearing on charges against the Winchester Repeating Arms Company was in recess until Monday today following two days of testimony by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (C. I. O.) which has rested its case.

The Winchester firm, makers of Garand rifles, is charged with discriminating against employees and of discharging two of them for union activity.

Irving Thompson testified yesterday that his brother, Charles, a union steward, was discharged last November and was told that his unexplained absence from work was the cause although Irving had informed a timekeeper that his brother Charles was taking four days off for a honeymoon. Charles is now working in Hartford and did not testify.

Ernest Kruse, a Negro, testified that when he came to work wearing a C. I. O. pin he was called to the personnel manager's office and told he would have to quit, at least temporarily, because fellow employees had complained that he was ill. Mr. Kruse said he offered to submit to an examination by a company doctor, his offer was accepted and he was allowed to resume work when the physician reported him to be in good health.

Mr. Kruse then said he was discharged later the same month, being told his work was unsatisfactory. Cecil Depuss, last witness for the union and an employee of the department in which Mr. Kruse worked, testified that he had heard a supervisor assure Mr. Kruse, a few days before his discharge, that his work was all right.

Other witnesses included Sam Kolago who charged that his department supervisor, Neil Cahill, had told him that the company would make no application for a draft deferment for him if he engaged in union activity.

### Portsmouth Docks Under Full Guard

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 25 (AP)—Lieut. I. L. Hammond, Assistant Captain of the Port, said today a 24-hour guard had been placed on Portsmouth docks and along the waterfront "to prevent sabotage."

He said Coast Guardsmen were maintaining the guard and that persons having business along the waterfront soon would have to have official Coast Guard passes. He declined further comment.

### Rationing Officials Get Public Works Cars

Six sedans formerly used by the State Department of Public Works were today made available to the State Rationing Administrator. The cars were part of the fleet of 100 public works machines ordered into storage last winter to conserve tires and gasoline. The transfer was effected by George J. Cronin, State Purchasing Agent. The cars will be used to transport rationing department field workers.

## *He Tells Story of Watching Torpedo Coming Toward Ship*

PORTLAND, Maine., March 25 (AP)—The experience of watching a torpedo speeding directl ytoward his ship was described today by Seaman Harvard M. Brown of Portland, who hastened home to his wife and infant daughter after his rescue.

Mr. Brown said he was on lookout duty last Saturday morning "when the first tin fish struck."

"We were struck by two tin fish," he said. "The first rocked the ship from stem to stern, but failed to explode. The second was a direct hit amidships and showered the vessel with burning oil. We had to abandon her in a hurry.

"We launched four lifeboats after Captain (E. V.) Peters gave the order to abandon ship and I'm quite sure all four were picked up by rescue ships."

The ship's first mate said at Norfolk, a., he believed Captain Peters was lost. Mr. Brown and other survivors were landed at Norfolk.

Mr. Brown said the first torpedo didn't explode but "sent the whole ship reeling and knocked me into the compass case."

"I spotted the second coming toward us, but before I could cry out it struck, sending oil and flames all over the place. I was in a little hurry to get off my perch, so I jumped the 20 feet to the steel deck below. It didn't do me much good; in fact it knocked me unconscious for several minutes and when I came to all the boats were over the side. I took a running jump and went over the rail into the boat below which was just casting off."

Most of the men were calm, Mr. Brown said. His watch partner, John Littlefield, of Marblehead, Mass., was near amidships when the vessel burst into flames.

They were afloat only a few hours before being rescued, Mr. Brown added.

He said he thought there were "two or more subs," whose riding lights were visible as the craft cruised "a little way off."

**Seaman Watched Torpedo Coming: Page 8.**

## Scituate, Maynard Land to U. S.

Acting under emergency powers, the Federal Government in Boston today took possession of 3,100 acres in Maynard and an entire beach resort at Fourth Cliff in Scituate for "successful prosecution of the war."

The action was announced by Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, who obtained approval of the land taking from Judge Charles E. Wyzanski of the Federal District Court.

The Scituate property, consisting of about 150 parcels of land with beach cottages, was taken for a harbor defense station. The property adjoins the United States Naval Compass Station and the North River.

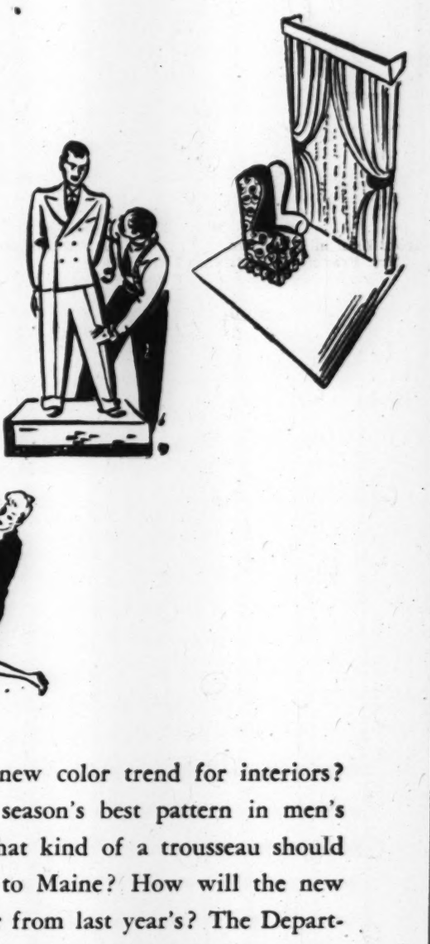
Approximately four square miles, including land owned by Henry Ford, the American Woolen Company and the Aspinet Country Club, was taken in Maynard, Sudbury, Stowe, and Hudson. This property will be used for ammuntion storage, Mr. Brandon said. The taking excluded the land of the Marlboro branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company and the Maynard municipal water pipe line.

The property was taken under provisions of the "war" section of United States code providing for immediate possession when war is imminent or actual. Mr. Brandon said he believed this is the first time that land has been taken under this section, in this district.

### N. H. Mills Raise Pay

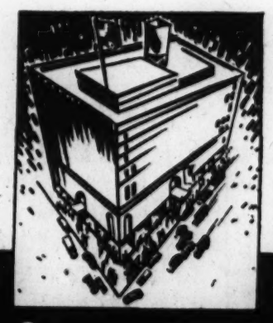
ROCHESTER, N. H., March 25 (AP)—The Cocheco and Gonic woolen mills posted notices last night, announcing a 10 per cent wage increase, effective next Monday, for 900 employees. Existing wage scales were not made known.

The Department Store Speaks *with Authority!*



What is the new color trend for interiors? What is the season's best pattern in men's worsteds? What kind of a trousseau should a bride take to Maine? How will the new fashions differ from last year's? The Department Store knows the answers, with experts constantly looking ahead, alert to secure new things at prices customers like.

Department Stores north, south, east, and west, advertise regularly in The Christian Science Monitor, offering not only good merchandise, but also newsy information on anything from the best quick-drying paint for that old bookcase to a layette.



THE DEPARTMENT STORE
Serves Its Community in Many Ways

# German Morale Waning Into Discipline

By Ernest S. Pisko
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Morale has given place to mere discipline in Germany. There is no longer any enthusiasm for military glory.

Faith in Hitler's promises has worn thin, and so has the belief in the doctrines of "Mein Kampf" and in the Nazi Commandments. Exaltation has given way to cynicism. The war has changed from an exciting short-time adventure into protracted, wearisome and routine work.

If it were not for the German people's singular susceptibility to the word of command and its eagerness to obey a superior, the Third Reich would already be in a visible state of decomposition.

The Nazi authorities do not harbor illusions about the seriousness of the situation. The moves of Heinrich Himmler, the Gestapo chief, and Dr. Joseph Goebbels, of the Propaganda Ministry, furnish ample proof of that.

Years before the war started Herr Himmler foresaw the eventual trend of affairs. He foresaw that the decisive battle would have to be fought on the home front and he prepared for that contingency, forging the SS — the black-clad Elite Guard—into a magnificently equipped and trained army "for special duties."

**Ready Against Revolt**

Most important of those duties was the quenching of any revolt that might break out. Now it has been revealed that a recruiting drive has been started to increase the SS cadres.

That campaign might not seem anything extraordinary in view of the losses which the SS battalions, like all other military formations, have suffered at the Russian front. But the number of men recruited for the SS exceeds by far the losses in Russia. It looks as if Himmler were bent on doubling the strength of this force from some 300,000 men to 600,000.

SS men are not only equipped with the most modern automatic weapons, but they also have their own artillery detachments and air squadrons. It is obvious that a force of that size and equipment would be a match to millions of rebelling citizens inferior in equipment and lacking organization and a centralized command.

The increase of the SS is the first storm signal of major importance to appear on the Nazi sky. It is the answer to the crumbling of civilian morale. The weaker that morale grows, the stronger must be the force destined to protect the authorities from their discontented subjects.

**Older Men Called Up**

The weakening of morale in Germany can partly be ascribed to the fact that an ever increasing number of older people are being called up for service. Retired workers between the ages of 60 to 70 years have had to report for reinstatement at the factories.

Retired merchants, clerks and craftsmen have had to take the places of 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 younger men that had been called to serve in the Army or in the auxiliary organizations.

These older people are much less enthusiastic Nazis than the generation that followed them. As long as they were retired, their words carried little weight. Now they have become important again. They are listened to when they talk.

Since many of them are Social Democrats, they enjoy recalling somber memories, not only of the military debacle in the last war, but of the economic distress that followed in its wake.

**Peril to Savings Seen**

If there is one thing millions of Germans are more afraid of than to lose another war, it is to lose once more their savings.

This is the point at which Hitler's influence is likely to fail. The Nazi slogan "Common interest ranks higher than private interest" has lost its spell over the masses. Everyone wants to make money and to invest it so that it may be safe from devastation.

The Germans have been told by Hitler that nothing can save the Russian armies from annihilation. But the exact date of that event has had to be postponed again and again. The chance that it will materialize at all is openly questioned by some of the most influential newspapermen in Germany. Sertorius, for instance, editor of the widely read Berliner Boersen Zeitung, told his readers a short time ago that the Russian superiority in numbers and material exceeded by far all calculations of the High Command.

In making these statements the Berlin editor merely expressed what millions of Germans surmised. They had asked themselves whether the Russian campaign was as efficiently prepared as they had been told in the beginning. And whether it was as efficiently led as they had believed.

**Treated as Outcasts**

There are other factors that undermine the morale. There are the experiences of the approximately 1,000,000 German soldiers who are guarding the occupied countries. From Norway to Greece the occupation troops are treated by the native population as outcasts.

Many are affected by the contempt which they encounter and, as can be judged from their letters home, they begin to wonder whether they are really superior to their victims.

It must be repeated that the dwindling of morale does not necessarily provide the same consequences with the Germans that it would with other nations. German willingness to submit to compulsion knows almost no limit. Germans are not only able to keep discipline after having lost their morale, but they also seem ready to discard their moral standards on Himmler's demand.

That is shown by the drive that is going on to do away with the forms of marriage. Afraid lest the birth rate might be affected by the tremendous casualties since June of last year, the Schwarze Korps, organ of the SS, reminds the German girls that it is their duty to bear children, and that "any girl avoiding that duty is as much a traitor as a soldier deserting the colors." Himmler himself made the issue clear by telling the girls that their duty was "unconcerned with wedlock."

## Special Police in Army Explained by Hitler

*By the Associated Press*

Cairo, March 25

Adolf Hitler has placed special police units among his troops to assure, among other things, that the German Army itself never again will be ordered to "turn its weapons against our own people in a crisis," a German Army order captured in the Libyan desert disclosed.

The order apparently was issued because the presence of the police units caused some hostility among the regular soldiers.

Hitler apparently was thinking of the days after the first world war when returning German troops were used to quell revolutionary disorders. The inference was that now the special police would do this job if it became necessary—not the Army.

# War Guilt Court at Riom

Associated Press

**They Who Pass on Historic Testimony**

**This is the Supreme Court of Justice that is sitting in judgment on key leaders of Republican France at Riom. Presiding Judge Pierre Caous is third from right. Gen André Watteau is at the extreme right, and Admiral Herr is fifth from the right. Gaston Cassagneau, the prosecutor, is at the extreme left. The picture was taken in the trial room of the Palais de Justice during a recess.**

# Riom Witness Tells of Army Untrained and Unsupplied

RIOM, Unoccupied France, March 25 (AP)—Stories of a French Army which stood in the line without ammunition or practice were related yesterday at the Riom trial by Gen. Joseph de la Porte du Theil, who first commanded a division in the Metz sector and later the second Army Corps. General du Theil had raised the question of failure to deliver mines at the start of the war, and had deplored the lack of ammunition for training. He said also there was, at the time of the 1939 general mobilization, a considerable deficiency of clothing, shoes and blankets.

"Successively in the course of the winter (of 1939-40) we received allotments of 20-mm. anti-aircraft machine guns but no munitions for them," he said. "I was not able to have a single training shot fired.

"I saw soldiers firing Mausers who were incredibly bad shots. The reason, I learned, was that these men never before had fired a single round with this arm."

All this the General blamed on the previous—Popular Front—regime, along with such generalities as "weakening of authority," "destroying sense of duty," and "allowing the army to be mocked."

Léon Blum, Popular Front Premier who also is on trial, refused to question the witness, saying: "I don't see the use of a political discussion with Gen. de la Porte du Theil."

Finally, presiding Judge Pierre Caous refused to let a later witness, Gen. Robert Touchon, criticize the Popular Front. This was in line with Vichy's contention, in reply to German criticism of the course of the trial, that this is not a political trial.

General Touchon was preceded by Gen. François Trolley de Prevaoux, who was in charge of a reserve division which, he testified, was kept in the rear and never fought. General Trolley de Prevaoux rapped the French press and radio for "soft-soaping the men into thinking the war would be won without a battle."

Later Gen. Antoine Huret of the Army Engineers admitted under defense questioning that he was "completely unaware" that the Germans could send troops across waterways on rubber boats—"I did not know there was such matériel in the German Army."

The question of aviation was brought up once during the questioning of the first witness, Gen. de la Porte du Theil.

"And your radio communications with your air force?" he was asked.

"That was easy," the general replied wryly. I didn't have any air force."

# President Feels Strategy 'OK'

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Declaring that he believed Australia and New Zealand were satisfied with existing team work in drafting strategy for the Southwest Pacific, President Roosevelt told a press conference yesterday he nevertheless was willing to set up a board with a fancy name if it would make anybody happy.

Both Herbert B. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, and Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to the United States, recent callers at the White House, have urged greater representation for their countries in controlling from Washington the policies for the Southwest Pacific Area.

The President was informed that the two indicated there was not enough contact with this country on the matter of Pacific control.

Mr. Roosevelt said he thought pretty good contact was maintained although the point had not been reached for setting up a board with a fancy name.

If it would make anybody happy to create such a board, he suggested, then by all means let's do it.

Mr. Nash said earlier that he expected a decision within a week on the question of Australian and New Zealand representation on the Pacifisc War Council in Washington.

# Torpedo and Troop Planes: Are They Keys to Victory?

*Continued from Page 1*

will encase the defending forces in a steel vise.

The Germans are keenly aware of the possibilities of the aerial transport, as witness their effective use of it in Crete, in Libya, and in getting some supplies through to their trapped troops in the Staraya Russa sector of Russia. This spring may see them produce startling innovations in its use.

All of the belligerents now are turning out giant planes with enormous lifting and carrying capacities. It would appear theoretically possible for aircraft to supply almost any size mobile force with arms and matériel, provided some degree of fighter superiority can be maintained.

There is considerable misapprehension outside of aviation circles on the amount of freight that can be carried by transport planes. Recently it was found by an American air line that five 8-ton airplanes were able to carry as much freight from one city to another approximately 1,500 miles away in two weeks as 40 ten-ton trucks were able to haul in an equal period of time.

A bulletin just issued by the American Iron and Steel Institute says that several tons of steel needed for tanks was flown across the Atlantic from the United States so that full production could be maintained in England.

A giant four-motored troop transport, the Douglas C-54, was designed in the United States to carry a gross load of 52,000 pounds more than 2,500 miles at a rate of 265 miles an hour. When it was put through its tests, however, it was found that it would carry a still greater load faster and farther.

One of the outstanding problems still facing the equipment-carrying plane is adequate protection against fighters.

A powerful fighter convoy is one answer. But fighter planes, compared with bombers and transports, have only a limited range. The most effective range has been found to be not much more than 100 miles from a base, though operations at 350 miles are not unknown.

To get around this problem of protection it has been suggested that a series of fighter bases be arranged as "stepping stones" from the source of supply to the front along the route over which the transports would fly. But this plan is possible only where the route to the front is in occupied or friendly territory.

On the other hand, some experts now point out, the whole trend of the war in the air indicates the gradual elimination of the pursuit-type ship by the aerial battleship.

The Germans recently have referred in communiqués from the Eastern Front on the Russians' use of so-called "flying tanks," giant low-flying armored bombers that defied anything but direct hits from heavy cannon. And the British have lost only a few of their slow-moving Sunderland flying boats which are so well armored that machine-gun bullets and the lighter cannon shells bounce harmlessly off them. Then there is the story of the American Flying Fortress that beat off an attack by nine Messerschmitt fighters.

It is probable that either the United Nations or the Axis soon will enter the arena with an equally well-armored transport plane that will be able to dispense with heavy fighter escorts.

In fact, the Nazis may be seeking to produce this type of plane in the Machetti 37, whose manufacture they have taken over from the Italians. This huge ship is a prototype of the Italian plane that won the world's closed-circuit record of 7,000 miles. The Germans likewise appear to be experimenting at length with heavily armored four-engined Condors, Kurriers, and Dorniers, as well as a huge new Heinkel.

**Brazil to Africa**

Incidentally, I think we would all be greatly surprised if we know the actual amount of war materials that is being sent by air across the Atlantic from Brazil to Africa. This material is landed chiefly at Bathurst on the African coast near Dakar, then relayed by air to Freetown and across the dense African interior to Cairo and Alexandria. Recently there have been apparently authentic reports that the British are using long-established airline routes across the Middle East to Baghdad, Teheran, and to India to relay supplies and equipment from the United States still further.

Another possibility in aerial transport that is not to be overlooked is the glider.

Both in Germany and in the United States study is being given to the glider as a carrier of men and materials.

The British recently have heard that giant gliders were being built in Occupied France and Germany which could carry 150 fully armed parachute troops or an equivalent weight in supplies and equipment.

One of the reports reaching London was that the Nazis already had developed a glider capable of carrying a five-ton tank fully assembled. It was said to be pulled by a Junkers bomber. In addition, the Germans were asserted to be working on a motorless plane that could carry up to a 10-ton tank.

The Germans, of course, made good use of gliders in their airborne invasion of Crete, but only after they had virtually won full command of the air.

Here in the United States the first of a number of troop-carrying gliders were delivered several weeks ago to the Army Air Forces. These gliders have a wing span of more than 80 feet and, according to the War Department, several manufacturing concerns have been working the greater part of a year designing and building them.

In the present stage of development the use of gliders seems confined to comparatively short distances and only where the forces employing them have full or near control of the air.

**Significant Development**

Now let us consider the torpedo plane.

Of all the weapons discovered or developed in the current war this is undoubtedly one of the more significant, for it bids fair to revolutionize basic strategies of naval warfare that have persisted for generations.

The torpedo plane has brought the same offensive power to sea warfare as the dive bomber has brought to land fighting, and it is highly probable that it will emerge from the next few months as a decisive factor in amphibian operations.

As a land-based instrument of attack, the torpedo plane is hard to beat. A sufficient number of them can keep almost any naval force away from a coastline if adequate fighter-plane protection is provided. For in its practical use from a land base, the sea-going torpedo plane is the equivalent of a shore battery—a shore battery of greater striking power and greater accuracy than the mightiest long-range gun ever devised.

The value of the torpedo plane in narrow straits such as separate Australia from the so-called "invasion springboards" of New Guinea is incalculable. Operating from the Australian mainland under a protective umbrella of lightning-fast pursuit ships, these winged torpedoes could prevent all but a small portion of an invading fleet from reaching land. Five hundred torpedo planes have sufficient potential fire-power to blow a battle fleet from the water.

As a commerce raider, the carrier-based torpedo plane has advantages over the submarine which have not yet been explored. Although carriers themselves require escort, due to their vulnerability, they can range far wider and swifter than an undersea boat and their planes carry enough ammunition to sink a hundred merchantmen.

Up until one night in November, 1939, the torpedo plane had achieved no spectacular success and was regarded as a dismal failure by some authorities. Then, at Taranto, Italy, torpedo planes of the British Fleet's air arm suddenly appeared in the midst of a night bombing attack. They wreaked havoc with Italian naval craft anchored in the harbor, sinking at least four cruisers and several destroyers outright and putting at least two capital ships out of commission for months.

This was the beginning of a remarkable series of performances by torpedo-carrying aircraft.

The British, with the sensational precedent of Taranto to guide them, sent torpedo planes into the attack on the Nazi dreadnaught Bismarck and it was through their striking power that this mightiest of battleships finally was brought into combat and sent to the bottom.

But in spite of these effective examples of the aerial torpedo's value, the British, either through apathy or incompetence, failed to take adequate defensive measures to protect their own naval craft from similar attacks. The result was that the Prince of Wales and the Repulse were destroyed by the Japanese off Malaya, a disaster which along with the attack on Pearl Harbor, has made possible all of the far-flung conquests Japan subsequently has achieved.

Of course, there have been occasions when the torpedo plane has not performed with all the effectiveness that could be desired. The repeated and relatively harmless British attacks on the German warships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau when they were berthed at Brest, France, offers a case in point.

Moreover, the failure of British torpedo planes to halt these same ships as they dashed through the Strait of Dover showed the torpedo plane's striking power avails little if its target is adequately protected by fighter planes. Admittedly, the British faced adverse weather.

It must not be forgotten that the torpedo plane is, comparatively speaking, one of the instruments of war which has come late to its development.

The Germans have been carrying on extensive experiments with a new type of heavy plane that can carry at least one torpedo and fly at a speed of 290 miles an hour with a full load. This plane, it is said, has a sufficient range to attack the United States from bases in Occupied France.

Only a few days ago A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that a torpedo bombing plane, faster than any hitherto used, was coming into active production in Britain.

## Youth Groups Sign Accord at Vichy

*By Religious News Service*

London

An agreement recently signed between the Bishops of France and the Vichy Government Youth Secretariat sets out the relationship between Roman Catholic Youth Organizations and the State, and recognizes the autonomy of the youth groups.

As a result, the "Catholic Action" movement will be represented on the Government Secretariat by delegates or by substitutes to be designated by the Bishops. The respective emblems of the various Roman Catholic organizations are to be permitted.

In an explanatory note, the Bishop of Annecy has voiced general satisfaction that the Roman Catholic movement has thus been aggregated to the national work for youth. It is felt that the agreement will insure collaboration not only between Roman Catholics and the State Youth Secretariat, but among the various Roman Catholic Youth organizations as well.

## Abetz Out?

LONDON, March 25 (ONA) — Reports that Adolf Hitler has dismissed Otto Abetz, Nazi ambassador in Paris for failing to prepare the Riom "war guilt" trial have been disclosed here in Allied diplomatic circles.

[The Moscow radio, quoted by the Associated Press in London, reported yesterday that Herr Abetz had been removed for having made "inadequate preparations" for the Riom trial. The Moscow radio added that it was rumored that Herr Abetz had been made director of a new "special department" to insure German penetration into French colonies.]

# France of Tomorrow: Rival Forces at Work

By Egon Kaskeline
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

France today has only one desire—to rid itself of the Germans. All Frenchmen are agreed on this point; as to the future, however, feeling is not so unanimous. Political differences, even among the Free French, play an important part. Groups which a national disaster has temporarily united do not necessarily accept a common platform in questions of political, economic or cultural action.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle was the first among Frenchmen to raise the banner of resistance. It has made him a symbol of France's struggle for freedom. General de Gaulle, however, is not a political leader. He himself is well aware of his limitations and has up to now refrained from stating his own ideas as to a future France.

The official Free French war aims, outlined by General de Gaulle in a recent speech, are but a mere framework, sufficiently flexible to include every group among his various followers.

He described his war aims as follows: "To give the greatest possible extension and the greatest possible power to the French war effort; to let the French people speak for themselves as soon as events warrant such a procedure; to bring about a postwar state of affairs such as will permit every Frenchman to live, to think, to work and to act in dignity and security."

Despite his reluctance to be drawn into the party strife, General de Gaulle appointed a commission to study French postwar problems. Various sub-commissions will study the financial, economic and social problems; the problems of foreign affairs; the problems of national defense and the problems of purely internal affairs. Membership to these commissions is open to Free Frenchmen abroad, or followers of General de Gaulle still within France. So far, none of the recommendations of these committees have been made public.

It will, indeed, be difficult to bridge the gulf that exists between the varying opinions among the groups constituting the French emigration. It will be even harder to decide on a common program. Very few of France's political leaders will defend the parliamentary form of government as it had been known in France before the war.

Recent events have proved this system to be unstable, weak and inefficient. The question to be solved is whether or not the republican regime can be so reformed as to be adaptable to changed social conditions, or whether or not France will do away entirely with the representative form of government.

The alternative might be the restoration of a monarchical or authoritarian form of government.

The second important question pertains to economic organization. Will the present social order be stabilized or will the trend toward greater economic equalization be strengthened?

**Tradition of Monarchy**

Among the upper classes and among French intellectuals, the monarchical tradition has always been strong. Even among those who before the defeat were loyal to the Republic, there are many who today believe that only a revival of a French dynasty can save France from anarchy and distintegration.

Most of these men are strongly opposed to the royalist faction of the "Action Française" which backs the regime of Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain and which—in order to retain power—has agreed to collaborate with the Germans.

It is well to remember that the French pretender, the Count of Paris, has rejected the teachings of Charles Maurras of the Action Française as well as the Fascist practices of that organization.

The Count of Paris is probably willing to return to the French throne as a constitutional monarch and to establish a moderate regime. The idea of monarchist restoration in France is supported not only by leading personalities within the Free French movement and possibly by General de Gaulle himself, but it is also encouraged by influential conservative elements in England and in the United States.

If the French monarchists, however, are an influential faction, they are by no means a numerous one. They have a small following and their views are not popular with the large majority of the population. The overwhelming number of Frenchmen reject both the monarchist restoration and the totalitarian form of government which Marshal Pétain has established and which, before him, Louis Napoléon had inaugurated. The French want a stable and a strong government, but at the same time a democratic government freely chosen by the people.

**Difficulties of Old Regime**

As Pierre Cot, former French Air-Minister, points out in the March issue of Free World, France never had a democratic government which had the power to act democratically. The 1875 constitution was worked out by a parliament which had a monarchist majority and which accepted the republican form of state only after the pretender had refused to accept the throne.

The latent conflict between Senate and Chamber—elected according to different election systems—paralyzed the executive power. The French democratic system had degenerated and became the toy of pressure groups. The task of the France of tomorrow, French leftist leaders declare, is not to restrict democracy but to extend it. Democratic principles must also be applied to colonial administration. A European federation which offers the sole solution for a durable peace can be set up only if democratic principles are applied by all countries and extended to all spheres of social life.

French monarchists and partisans of an authoritarian government on the one side and French republicans and democrats on the other differ not only on questions of the form of the future political regime. Monarchists and Republicans agree that the Third Republic failed and that the pre-war regime will have to be reformed. But while rejecting Marshal Pétain's collaboration with Germany and his imitation of the Fascist regimes, the conservatives approve many of the reforms which the "national revolution" has brought about.

What they want is a politically, economically and militarily strong France which will resume its position in a new system of the European balance of power; what they want is an authoritarian state which—though probably more liberal than the Vichy State—will stabilize the hierarchical order of the present society.

A monarchical head of the state seems to them to be the best guarantee of social stability.

The left groups, however, think that in the France of tomorrow the great reform which began in 1789 can be carried on and that the ideas of political equality can be extended to the economic and social field. The task is to reconcile individual liberty with social equality, or to quote M. Cot: "To contemplate a fusion of the economic doctrine of Soviet Russia and the political doctrines of the Anglo-Saxon democracies." For these men France again shall become the torch bearer of human liberation.

Today it is still too early to predict which one of these basic tendencies finally will determine the reconstruction of a liberated France. Conservative and radical trends are opposed to each other both in the Free French and in the French underground movement. In this respect France is no exception: There are in reality two Free Rumanian movements, two Free Austrian movements, two Free Hungarian movements, two Free German movements. Political opponents may unite momentarily to free their country from Nazi-rule but they will struggle bitterly for their own conception of the future. The outcome of this internal strife will be of decisive importance for the development of the European continent.

# New Style Nazi Warplanes?

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW, March 25—The Germans may be quietly trying out new types of airplanes at scattered points on the Eastern front.

Frequent reports have been received in Moscow recently of new Messerschmitt pursuit ships in action and, according to one Soviet source, American-built Airacobra planes are being sent up to combat them.

Several of the Messerschmitts, which apparently include many new features to make them more maneuverable and give them greater striking power, are said to have been shot down by the Russians.

BERLIN. From German Radiocasts (AP)—The Axis is using more torpedo planes in its operations against the Russians. The German High Command claims aerial torpedoes sank a merchant ship of 5,000 tons at sea off Sevastopol and destroyed a submarine in a port on the Caucasian coast.

ROME. From Italian radiocasts. (AP)—The Italian High Command claims that Axis torpedo planes sank, damaged or hit 19 British warships and merchant vessels in recent air-sea battles ranging from North Africa into the Eastern Mediterranean toward Malta.

LONDON (AP)—A special Army order announced a royal warrant for formation of an Army Air Corps. The order brings all Britain's air-borne troops into one unit, a step which is expected to be started by placing glider troops under the new command.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Japanese sent 54 heavy bombing planes of a new type aloft in the Philippines to bomb Corregidor and American positions in Bataan, according to a War Department communiqué. Three of the bombers were shot down.

## Australia Hopeful

CANBERRA, Australia, March 25 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin told the House of Representatives today that recognition of the high importance of Australia in Allied strategy may be the turning point in the war, and declared that Gen. Douglas MacArthur would have the unlimited co-operation of the Australian Government and people.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# Indian Comment on Plan Favorable

NEW DELHI, India, March 25 (AP)—There are strong indications that the plan for India which Sir Stafford Cripps brought from London is making at least an initial favorable impression.

Friendly comment was heard in the Central Legislative Assembly lobbies as that body went into session, with both Congress Party and Moslem League members stating that the latest proposals met the demands of all political parties in that a self-governing India would have the right to secede from the British Empire.

Another favorable augury was the growing disposition of many Congress Party leaders to cease hair-splitting and to push extremists into the background.

Sir Stafford had his first conference today with Congress Party leaders on the new plan. Meetings with other groups are scheduled to follow.

**Must Meet War Needs**

Well-informed quarters believe the essence of the proposals Sir Stafford brought is immediate assumption by India of all authority for self-government "consistent with the paramount requirements of the war situation."

Indian quarters in London said this probably would include exchange by India of diplomatic representatives with all the major Allied powers and possibly establishment of treaties of alliance with them.

Outwardly undaunted by the reserved attitude of Indian Moslems, Sir Stafford appeared to be seeking some equitable adjustment of Hindu-Moslem differences while leaving until after the war a decision by India itself on the exact type of government it wants.

**Equal Rights Demanded**

Despite the insistence of the powerful Mohandas K. Gandhi on his non-violence creed, a majority of Congress members were echoing the declaration of their President, Maulala Abdul Kalan Azad:

"I will not shirk my responsibility, but will defnd my motherland by fighting foreign aggression, even by shedding my blood."

The Moslem attitude was voiced by Mohamad Ali Jinnah, leader of a minority of 77,000,000, who said the Moslems did not want to embarrass Britain, but would firmly oppose any plan to give the Hindus a dominant place.

## Talks With Press

By C. K. Cumming
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW DELHI, India, March 25—Sir Stafford Cripps was enthusiastically greeted by the large group of reporters who attended his first press conference in India. His democratic forthrightness and his confidence in the ability of his mission to bring about a successful issue went far to inspire confidence in the by-no-means uncritical audience.

In the course of a prepared statement Sir Stafford said he had come to discuss with the leaders of Indian opinion the conclusions the War Cabinet had unitedly reached in regard to India and ascertain whether the proposals were generally acceptable. At this stage, he said he could not further define the precise nature of the program.

Sir Stafford replied to numerous questions with great tact and skill. He said he was himself in complete agreement with the proposals and he and Prime Minister Churchill were entirely agreed regarding them; they were the natural and logical outcome of what had gone before in the relationships between the two countries and represented a big step forward.

They were final, Sir Stafford said, in the sense that the War Cabinet had given its best thought and had arrived at a scheme which they saw no way of improving.

While there might be changes in detail he did not think anyone would want to change the general lines of the plan when known.

Sir Stafford agreed to meet the press every other day and report progress.

While too early to comment or predict regarding the success of the mission one may admire the strategy in fixing a two-week limit to the discussions.

There is much to be said for storm tactics as a means of quick decision. There is also much to be said of the view that the best way of dealing with the complexities of the Indian problem is by ignoring them and adopting the fresh approach that the urgency of the situation requires.

## British Recapture Escaped Germans

LONDON, March 25 (AP) — Eight of 11 German prisoners of war who were reported last night to have escaped from an internment camp in the northwest were recaptured today. They were discovered on the camp grounds, hiding under the floorboards of the sports pavilion.

There was no news of the other three, whose escape started a home guard man hunt covering three counties. They were the fourth group to break out of the camp within the past few months.

## Texas Communists Drop Alleged Draft Evader

HOUSTON, Texas, March 25 (AP)—The Texas committee of the Communist Party said here the party had expelled Homer Brooks, Houston Communist leader charged by the Federal Government with draft evasion.

The committee statement, released by J. Bender and Jack Sapphire, said Mr. Brooks "failed to show desire and eagerness to serve his country in the armed forces.

"For this reason and without reference to his guilt or innocence on the legal charges, he is expelled from the Communist Party as unworthy of membership."

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## Ships of Indian Navy Back in Home Waters

*By Columbia Broadcasting System*

New York, March 25

All-India Radio said this morning "that all ships of the Royal Indian Navy which had previously served in the Battle of the Atlantic, in the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Far East are now all back in India waters."

The radiocast quoted the Commander of the All-Indian Navy as saying that "there has been a great increase in Naval personnel," and that "India was now building corvettes, antisubmarine trawlers, smaller boats for hunting submarines, and launches."

The Admiral said, according to the radiocast, "When one ship was launched another was laid down at once. Indians are now making propelling machinery never before manufactured in this country."

# M'Arthur's Hazardous Voyage Justifies Faith in Speed Boats

U. S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Australia, March 25 (AP)—The full story of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's hazardous voyage from the Philippines was told yesterday by the supreme commander's spokesman, who emphasized that General MacArthur did not escape from Bataan but "came through to a greater task" in compliance with a presidential order.

Col. LeGrande A. Diller told newspapermen that General MacArthur's fighting race against time, darkness and Japanese warplanes and warships was vindication for the General's long fight for recognition of motor torpedo boats.

Some advisers, Colonel Diller said, urged General MacArthur to use a submarine to make his way to Australia but the General and Lieut. John D. Bulkeley, commander of six "PT" boats which reached the Philippines shortly before the war, pinned their faith on the speedy craft.

Strong opposition was based on fear that the attempt was too desperate.

**Start on Hazardous Trip**

This was Colonel Diller's story:

The sun dipped into the China Sea out past Corregidor on March 11, when in the deepening darkness, the forms of torpedo boats moved slowly through the mine fields toward the entrance of Manila Bay.

Lieutenant Bulkeley, who had won the Distinguished Service Cross for his work in the Philippines—the sinking of a 5,000-ton Japanese ship—was at the wheel of the leading craft as the little convoy started the hazardous trip which some advisers had warned was a "fantastic venture."

But the General said, "We go with the fall of the moon. We go during the Ides of March."

It seemed strange after living in blackouts for three months to see automatic lighthouses operating. Along the shore (Japanese) signal lights were seen, flashing the warning approach of (what were presumed to be) enemy aircraft.

The roar of the "PT" boats was confusing even to the Japanese.

Just before the departure of the MacArthur convoy we received word of the presence of enemy warships in these waters but we roared out into the night.

**Through Heavy Seas**

The boats pounded terrifically through heavy seas. The General was unable to stand on his feet. Everyone was soaked.

The boats kept well together until early in the morning when still before dawn, they separated one by one in the darkness. When the rendezvous was reached at an early hour on March 12, only one boat was there at the designated hour.

The other boats pressed on individually in dangerous daylight, open prey for enemy surface ships and planes.

As the General's boat approached one of the islands in the rendezvous group, another which had arrived earlier was so convinced the approaching craft was the enemy's that it cleared its deck for action and "only the merest chance identified the General's boat in time to avoid opening fire with 50-calibre guns."

One of the boats had to be abandoned to continue the voyage later.

**Submarine Available**

At the first rendezvous, where a submarine had arrived, many urged a transfer, but General MacArthur and Captain Bulkeley pinned their faith on the speed boats. The party members, therefore, were distributed among three boats, two of which pressed on in the night of the second day while the third, a late arrival, left later.

During the second night all three boats sighted Japanese destroyers but all slipped through by altering their courses and increasing their speed, thanks to the courage and skill of the navigators.

The two leading boats reached the second rendezvous at daybreak but the third did not arrive until noon.

The party assembled inland, awaiting planes from Australia, but the planes did not come that night or the next. Every moment, party members feared some information of the desperate voyage would reach the enemy, whose planes were based only a half-hour's flight away.

Three nights and days were spent on the island rendezvous without enemy attacks materializing or rescue planes arriving.

Finally, word came that the planes were en route. Three were expected but only two came so it was decided to place the entire party in two planes, leaving behind baggage, arms, and equipment.

**Party Traveled Light**

With little more than the clothes they wore the party stowed away in the two B-17's and took off about midnight of March 16.

They flew through the night, but daylight found the planes over Japanese-infested areas. Gunners and observers manned their stations, searching the skies for enemy fighters, which, however, did not appear.

The big bombers landed finally at Darwin, just after an air raid alarm had sounded in the Northern Australian port.

A hurried transfer was made there; the party had a quick bite to eat and was off again southward.

"Few not on the voyage can realize the fortitude, stamina and determination to get through with which the General imbued the entire group," Colonel Diller said.

"Mrs. MacArthur was a splendid soldier. She stood the trip very well."

## Dover Strait Dash Of Nazi Warships Planned for Months

LONDON, March 25 (AP)—Reuters quoted a Berlin radiocast today that Germany began preparing in June, 1941, for the successful passage of the Straits of Dover by the Nazi warships Gneisenau, Scharnhorst and Prinz Eugen.

According to the news agency DNB, Admiral Otto Ciliax was ordered to the French port of Brest last summer for the "task of bringing these ships through the English Channel."

DNB made the disclosure in announcing that Admiral Ciliax and Capt. Kurt Hoffman, commander of the Scharnhorst, had been awarded the knight's insignia of the Iron Cross for their feat.

## Hershey Explains Draft Dependency

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 25 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director, said here yesterday in an interview that registrants in their 30's, and even in their 20's, would not be drafted at once if they have dependents.

But, he added, "the day is coming when we'll all have to do something."

General Hershey said figures for man power have been projected through 1943 and 1944, but that the course of the war would in a large measure be the index of how large the Army might be.

## U. S. to Pay Family; Woman Hit by Plane

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The White House announced yesterday Presidential approval of legislation providing payment of $5,000 to the family of Mrs. Estelle Phillips, who was killed March 25, 1941, when two naval fliers dived their plane and struck the woman as she worked in a field near Robertsdale, Ala.

Named in the legislation as beneficiaries were the woman's husband, Robert Lee Phillips, and their six minor children.

The Congressional committee that considered the legislation received from the Navy Department a statement explaining the circumstances surrounding Mrs. Phillips' passing and saying that the fliers, Ensigns Joseph C. Thompson and Paul C. Brown, subsequently were tried by court martial and found guilty of manslaughter. Each received a prison sentence.

The naval report declared that the fliers, in violation of naval regulations, shortly before had dived their plane at several other persons and missed them by six to eight feet.

## *Paving the Way for Road to Alaska*

International

**Preliminaries for Defense Highway**

**At Ottawa, Pierrepont Moffat, American Envoy to Canada (left) is shown handing to the Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, a note containing the terms of agreement between the United States and the Dominion under which the former will build a highway to Alaska from Fort St. John, British Columbia, by an interior route to the North. The highway pact was announced March 5.**

# Canada Imposes 'Prior Claim' On All Residents

By Morris McDougall
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, March 25—The Canadian Government has announced a new, much-needed "prior claim" to the services of all residents of the Dominion.

To meet increasing demands for man power in the services, industry, and agriculture, a series of new regulations announced yesterday by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, provides for drafting all single men between the ages of 21 and 30, registering and re-channeling of all employees in the Dominion, and stabilization of farm labor.

Particularly emphasized in the new orders is the increasingly important part to be played by women in the national war effort.

Women, in Mr. King's opinion, constitute the most important available reserve of man power. Women are to be recruited through campaigns and publicity for positions in industry, thus releasing men for more important jobs.

**Drastic Feature**

Another important and quite drastic feature of the new man power program is the announcement that no man may be employed in any one of a wide range of occupations unless he receives written permission from the National Selective Service officer or unless he presents to his prospective employer a birth certificate showing he is not between the ages of 17 and 45—unless he shows that he has been honorably discharged from His Majesty's armed forces or has been rejected because of physical unfitness.

The restricted occupations include wholesale and retail trade, all forms of entertainment, and 21 types of manufacturing.

An inventory of man power in the country is now being compiled by the Ministry of Labor and will be practically completed by April 1. It is based on the records of the Unemployment Insurance Service. The new registry, however, will cover every employer of one or more persons whether the employers are insurable or not. The central man-power registry also will have the advantage of the national registration of 1940, and its records as well as any further surveys that will be made to complete the man-power inventory.

A major part of the task of administering national selective service is placed on the shoulders of Minister of Labor Humphrey Mitchell. He will, however, be helped by a newly appointed director of the general service, E. M. Little, an Associate Director, Paul Goulet, by an interdepartmental committee, and a National Selective Service Advisory Board.

**Men to Be Shifted**

Considerable additional man power will be made available for war industry through the increasing curtailment of civilian production. Men are going to be shifted as speedily as possible under definite governmental direction, Mr. King said.

In broad terms, the program for increasing wartime man power reserves has three objectives, to increase the total male labor force, to replace able-bodied men of military age with older men and those less physically fit, and to increase man-power reserves by bringing women into industry—the most important single feature of the program. The measures aimed at increasing the flow of women labor into industry include recruiting campaigns, establishment of competent placement services specializing in female labor, and adequate housing facilities.

There continues to be a lack in war industry of adequate supervisory and management personnel. A director of training of those who will occupy the progressive stages of management of employees in industry has been appointed and universities are giving courses of training. Authority has been given the Minister of Labor to requisition from civilian employment for war industry technical personnel such as engineers, chemists, research natural scientists, and physicists.

The order conscripting men from 21 to 30 raises the age limit for men called out for four months compulsory military training from the former level of 24 to 30. Compulsory military service now applies only to service within Canada and territorial waters. Hereafter not only Canadian citizens but all residents of Canada are liable to these regulations.

**Farm Labor Shortage**

In farm labor there is a growing shortage in Canada, the Prime Minister said. Means have been supplied to prevent labor depletion from becoming too acute. No man will be allowed to leave agricultural employment unless granted permission by the selective service officer. Farmers may join the active forces and this will continue to be encouraged. They may take seasonal employment in primary industries, but normally it is established that if a man's employment is essential to agriculture he will not be obliged to take the compulsory four months military training.

The government is also to undertake an extensive program of reconditioning for military service men who have not passed medical tests.

# Italian Battleship in Clash

LONDON, March 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed today that the Italian naval force which set out to attack a British Mediterranean convoy on its way to Malta Sunday comprised "one of the most modern and powerful battleships afloat," six cruisers, and a flotilla of destroyers.

The British force consisted of five light cruisers and destroyers, according to a message of congratulation sent by Mr. Churchill to Rear Admiral P. L. Vian, Commander of the British force.

The Admiralty's preliminary report on the action yesterday said that "one Italian battleship was seen to be hit by at least one torpedo," and denied Italian claims of extensive damage to British warships. It said only one merchant ship was sunk.

The Rome Radio said today that Italy's new 35,000-ton battleship Littório took part in the sea battle, admitted a medium-caliber shell grazed one of her turrents, but denied that she or any other Italian warship had been "hit."

[Rome High Command claims today said a British medium-size cruiser had been hit by Italian torpedo-carrying planes during the naval engagement. German High Command reports said a British cruiser was hit amidships during air raids on the naval base at Malta.]

The action started off Malta when a force of Italian cruisers attempted to intercept the British convoy.

The British Commander was Captain of the destroyer Cossack, which cornered the German prison ship Altmark in a Norwegian fjord in 1940 and rescued some 300 British prisoners.

Naval sources here said that Italian battleships have been reported repaired and at sea following the smashing raid by British torpedo planes on Taranto in November, 1940, but that this was the first time since Matapan that the British have come to grips with one of Mussolini's capital ships.

## Ship Heard From

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—The mystery of the missing British motorship tanker Canadolite was cleared up today with an authoritative Copenhagen report that the 11,309-ton vessel had been captured by a German warship and taken to Bordeaux, France.

The report said that a prize court in Hamburg condemned the Canadolite last Jan. 10, making her the property of the Nazis. Court proceedings said a prize crew was placed aboard her on March 25, 1941, after her seizure in mid-Atlantic.

Last May 22 London announced that the ship was overdue and presumed lost in the South Atlantic.

## N. Y. to Stiffen Air Raid Rules

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 25—Ordinance duress upon owners or lessees of New York City's 856,000 buildings to install special air-raid fire-fighting equipment appeared due for early City Council approval today, as Mayor La Guardia attached special urgency to an implementing bill introduced at yesterday's session by Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan Fusionist.

While the proposed law would countenance the use of garden hose with spray nozzles in small homes, the regulation war emergency equipment of stirrup pumps, pails of water, shovels and sand and lanterns or electric torches is a specific mandate for multiple dwellings housing three or more families and commercial and waterfront buildings. In addition, the bill exacts that at least six occupants or employees in the buildings have instruction in use of the equipment.

A public hearing will be held on the bill by the City Council Committee on Defense at 2 p. m. Friday.

## Farm Wagon Ruse Provides New Tires

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Rep. Frank B. Keefe (R), of Wisconsin, told the House he had learned of a loophole in the tire rationing program through which many persons were securing new tires for their automobiles without a certificate from the county tire rationing board.

"They merely buy a light farm wagon which comes fully equipped with four new tires," he said, "transfer the new tires to their automobiles, put the old automobile tires on the farm wagon and resell the wagon."

Purchasers of the wagons, Mr. Keefe said, were merely required to sign a statement that it was their intention to use the new tires on the wagon.

# Nazi Spring Drive in Russia Depends on Holding Key Cities

*By the Associated Press*

Wednesday, March 25

The real test of Russia's strategic design and winter offensive may possibly be at hand.

Out of the meager and conflicting reports and rumors of the past few weeks one basic fact seems to stand out. The Russians have driven deep thrusts above and below the wide center battle periphery and are threatening both flanks of the Nazi line with new armies northeast of Smolensk and southeast of Kharkov. If they can lop off the right and left arms of the corkscrew German line, Hitler's spring offensive may be stopped before it can get started.

The next few weeks, before weather conditions free Hitler's mechanized forces for the swift action for which they are designed, should determine whether the Soviets will be able to accomplish this.

Reports from Soviet sources and from Scandinavia have told persistently of German armies strongly on the move again. This may indicate that Russia's stabs have forced Hitler into premature offensive action. It is more likely, however, that Germany is moving large quantities of reserves into the battle lines in order to hold key communications points and other offensive "springboards."

**Heavy Toll Reported**

Meanwhile, the Russians appear to be taking a high toll of German troops on all fronts.

Moscow dispatches claim 140,000 German fatalities since Feb. 6. The Nazi losses are listed as follows:

Central (Moscow) Front—40,000 killed Feb. 6-March 5.

Leningrad Front—16,000 killed March 9-22.

Northwest (Kalinin) Front—61,700 killed Feb. 6-March 21.

South and Southwest Fronts—10,000 killed March 7-12.

Hitler's field headquarters again stressed defensive actions, acknowledging strong new Russian attacks on the Kerch Peninsula in the Crimea, in the Donets River Basin of the Ukraine, and on the Northwest Front.

The High Command said Nazi troops inflicted heavy losses on Russian forces east of Kharkov, the Soviet "Pittsburgh," 400 miles below Moscow.

**No Hint of Campaign**

No hint was forthcoming that Hitler had launched or was about to begin his expected spring offensive.

Russian front-line dispatches said violent battles were developing in Smolensk Province, west of Moscow, with Red Army troops recapturing 12 "districts"—similar to United States counties—and challenging the Germans in 10 others.

On the Ukraine Front, Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's scout troops were reported to have penetrated Taganrog, Nazi-held port of the Sea of Azov, exchanged fire with the garrison, and tossed grenades into the barracks before retiring.

Soviet guerrilla fighters were credited with killing 4,257 Germans near Orel, key German base 200 miles south of Moscow.

# Mexico to Boost Resources In Aid of U. S. War Program

MEXICO, D. F., March 25 (AP)—Government sources reported last night a $50,000,000 program to develop Mexican resources vital to the United States war effort would be formulated at Washington conferences attended by Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla.

Through both private and public channels, it was stated, the United States is prepared to cooperate with President Avila Camacho's administration of a three-point drive to place Mexico's raw materials at the disposal of United States defense industries.

An immediate outlay of $50,000,000 (250,000,000 pesos) is under study in Washington, these sources declared, for the following purposes which are understood to have the approval of President Avila Camacho.

1. $20,000,000 to increase production in Mexico's existing zinc, lead and copper mines and to open new ones. Primary importance will be given to the great mines in Cananea, Sonora State, owned by the American Smelting & Refining Company.

2. $20,000,000 to rehabilitate Mexico's National Railways. Most of the funds will go into the purchase of new rolling stock, principally locomotives and freight cars.

3. $10,000,000 to build feeder highways that will connect the mines with important shipping centers.

Foreign Minister Padilla left for Washington last night with Undersecretary of Finance Ramon Beteta.

## Soviet Envoy Asks 1942 All-Out Drive By United Nations

LONDON, March 25 (AP)—Mr. Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to Britain, said in a speech today that 1942 is the "decisive moment" for the United Nations and urged them to take the offensive immediately, "if they really desire to achieve victory."

"The decisive place," he added, "is the front of the U. S. S. R."

If the Allies are to win, "they must throw into the battle everything they have," Mr. Maisky continued. "How, when and in what form this can be done is a matter for the Allied General Staffs.

"But the all-important thing is that the whole works of the General Staffs must be imbued with one thought and one idea—1942, not 1943.

"If, as I strongly hope, the Allies will take this road, then the backbone of Hitlerite Germany will be broken this year."

The Ambassador spoke at the presentation of decorations to four members of the R. A. F. who fought in Russia.

**Nazi-Swedish Pact**

NEW YORK (CBS) — The Stockholm radio reported recently that trade negotiations conducted in Berlin during the past few weeks have resulted in an agreement by which Sweden will export to Germany large amounts of wood products, cellulose and paper to be paid for at prices on the average 15 per cent higher than in 1941.

## Promotions

OTTAWA, March 25 (AP)—Three United States-born Canadian officers were among appointments announced last night by the Canadian Defense Department.

Brig. R. A. Wyman of Edmonton, a native of Philadelphia, has been appointed commander of an Army tank brigade overseas.

Lieut.-Col. E. C. Plow, of St. Albans, Vt., has been appointed acting commander of artillery with an overseas division.

Lieut.-Col. P. C. Tees, of Detroit, has been named commander of the artillery with another division.

## Denounce Draft

MONTREAL, March 25 (AP)—A band of youths, shouting "down with conscription" in French, last night blocked traffic and smashed street car and store windows after an anticonscription meeting in the north end of Jean Talon Market.

## Polish Chief Asks For Aid to Russia

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The Prime Minister of Poland's Government in Exile, Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, conferred with President Roosevelt yesterday and said he had "underlined the necessity of the fullest aid to Russia."

Speaking through the Polish Ambassador, Jan Ciechanowski, who served as interpreter, the General disclosed also that the question of supplies for Polish divisions serving in Russia was taken up with President Roosevelt.

The Prime Minister said that the President had proved himself to be a "great idealist standing firmly on the principles of the Atlantic Charter." He declared that "if we stick" to those principles, "we will certainly win."


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# Governor of Virginia Charges U. S. Furthers Union Demands

RICHMOND, Va., March 25 (AP)—Gov. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., said last night that only persons who join labor unions were permitted to go to work at the Blackstone (Va.) Army cantonment project and that the United States Employment Service was acting as a "recruiting office for the interested unions."

The Governor asserted the employment arrangement in effect at the cantonment did not constitute a preferential shop as was contemplated by the original contract. He charged that the Federal Employment Service takes applications of those seeking work and refers them not to the employers but to the unions, and that if an individual joins the union he gets a job, and if he does not join he is not allowed to work.

The Governor announced he would take whatever steps were possible "to protect the rights of those involved."

Sidney Hillman of the War Production Board wrote Representative A. Willis Robertson (D), of Virginia, in February that a preferential shop arrangement at the camp was "in accord with long-established labor-management practice in the building trades" and that if the union could not furnish all workers required, then the contractor could recruit his additional workers in any way he chose.

Strike and labor developments from other points:

**Boise, Idaho**—The Idaho Statesman missed an issue, the first time in 78 years, because of a pressmen's strike. The Boise Capital News was closed down because of union action.

Taylor G. Robertson, publisher of the papers, said he was "unwilling to meet demands of pressmen who sought wages in excess of any paid in the allied printing trades."

**Houston, Texas**—Angry laborers interrupted a "We Want Action" rally tonight, called to unite sentiment for a war production speedup.

Union leaders asserted the meeting was a blind to invoke action to rescind the 40-hour week and for 2½ hours the workers, most of them from the Houston Shipbuilding Corporation yards, shouted against expressions of the speakers.

Quiet finally was restored when Raymond Elledge, lawyer, who presided, promised that labor would be given its opportunity at the conclusion of the regular program.

**Kearney, N. J.**—Spokesmen for the Employees' Association of the Western Electric Company's plant here said a strike had been called for March 28 should Government efforts fail to settle a wage dispute meanwhile.

They asserted such a strike, calling out 15,000 union members and affecting 5,000 other employees, would tie up the plant. It is engaged in manufacture of telephone and wireless equipment, largely material for war needs.

The union is demanding a general increase of 10 cents an hour to meet increased living costs.

## Extortion Is Charged

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 25—An alleged labor "shakedown" was bared today with the arrest of two officials of unions charged with threatening jurisdictional strikes unless they received $5,000 from Local 350 of the Allied Bedding and Curtain Workers Union. James Campbell, of Manhattan, and Fred Linser, of Queens, who have received charters for "paper" unions recently from the American Federation of Labor, were the accused.

Agents from the office of Frank S. Hogan, District Attorney of New York County, made the arrest and the men were held in $10,000 bail each in Felony Court pending a hearing on Friday. A spokesman for the District Attorney said the case would be laid before the Grand Jury before the end of the week.

An official of the Bedding and Curtain Workers Union charged that the men made repeated demands for the $5,000.

# Union Offers Plan to Divert Overtime Pay to War Goods

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 25—A proposal that affiliated locals waive time and one-half for Saturdays and double time for Sundays and holidays provided the money thus saved be turned over to the Treasury for production of war materials was made by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations member, today.

The plan was detailed in advertisements carried in New York newspapers and was presented at negotiations under way between the Union and the General Electric Company. It was adopted unanimously at a conference of Union spokesmen representing 100,000 workers in plants of the electric company, yesterday.

The Union's proposals, in addition to the waiver of overtime pay, were for an attempt to increase production 15 per cent over totals reached before Dec. 7, no downward revision of job values and piece prices for the duration, and implementation of the proposals in existing agreements or those now being negotiated.

The Union said its proposal would be presented to the Westinghouse Electrical Manufacturing Company and General Motors within the next few days when contract negotiating with these companies begin.

The proposals were signed by Albert J. Fitzgerald, General President; Julius Emspak, Secretary-Treasurer, and James J. Matles, Director of Organization of the Union.

## Service Rewards For Postal Staff

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Congress completed action today on legislation to reward postal employees for long service. The bill (HR1057) was sent to the White House when the House adopted a conference report approved previously by the Senate.

The measure would authorize a pay increase of $84 a year for employees with 10 years' continuous service and an additional $60 at the end of five more years.

A conference committee was appointed after the House and Senate disagreed on the amounts of the increases. The House approved two increases of $100 each and the Senate reduced the sums to $60.

The bill originally would have included third and fourth class postmasters, but the conferees eliminated them after deciding that their case should be treated in separate legislation.

## French Tanker Taken Into Mexican Port

TAMPICO, Mexico, March 24 (AP)—The Vichy French Consular Agent declared tonight that the French tanker Merope, which was escorted into port here last night by a Mexican Coast Guard Cutter, was in the service of the Mexican Petroleum Company.

Agent Pedro Assemat said there was no foundation for published reports that the ship was intercepted in the Gulf of Mexico while engaged in suspicious activities such as refueling Axis submarines. He added that the cutter escort was solely for protective purposes and that two 20-mm guns and a machine gun found aboard the Merope were dismounted, were not supplied with ammunition, and were carried with official sanction.


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# Antiques: A Connecticut Colonial Table

***Piece made about 1710, originally was owned by Gurdon Saltonstall, Governor of Colony.***

**By Carl Greenleaf Beede**
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

No matter how fine or how crude a piece of Eighteenth Century American furniture may be, its value is considerably increased if it has proven associations with some early owner of distinction. The small table shown here has the merit of having been owned by one of the early Governors of Colonial Connecticut, Gurdon Saltonstall, who held that position over 16 years, ending in 1724.

Pieces of furniture of this general form, but usually with cabriole legs, are usually spoken of as lowboys. However, this term has been applied to them only within the last 50 years or so, and that only in America. In old inventories and lists of the 1700s, they are mentioned most often as tables, but sometimes one is called a dressing table.

The picture here shows what rich effect can be produced from the use of native American woods, walnut being used for the most part on both plain surfaces and as bands of cross-grained inlay. Burl walnut appears in the front panels of the drawers and alternates with burl ash in the squares at the top.

Evidence of the associations of this table is found in a slip of paper which is pasted inside one of the drawers and which carries the following statement written long ago in ink that is now much faded.

"This Table was originally the property of Gov. Gurdon Saltonstall who died 1725. About 1790 it came into the possession of Ezekiel Fox; belonged afterwards to his daughter Rachel W. Wilson, & was by her given (May 1859) to Nathan Belcher."

Also attached is another note, dated in 1941, which states that from Nathan Belcher the ownership passed to his son, William Belcher, who left it to the note's writer in his will.

Collectors of old furniture are by no means the only ones who hold historical pieces of much interest. The name Saltonstall has long been prominent in another state as well as in Connecticut, the present Governor of Massachusetts having descended from the same Sir Richard Saltonstall, who came to America in 1630. Gurdon's boyhood home was in Haverhill and from there he went to Harvard, graduating in 1684. Entering the ministry was the purpose of the majority of Harvard graduates, and thus Gurdon Saltonstall did, being ordained in New London in 1691.

### Resented Discipline Of Puritan Church

In turning toward Connecticut rather than remaining in the Massachusetts Colony, this man sought the settlements which had been started in 1635-36 by about 200 persons who resented the rigid discipline of the Puritan church. These groups were led by ministers of Newton, Dorchester and Watertown, Mass., and included the people of three communities out of eight which constituted the Massachusetts Bay Colony at that time.

Saltonstall's tenure as Governor of Colonial Connecticut included years when a decision of vital importance to Yale College, organized as a Collegiate School, was made. The permanent location of the infant Yale College was the subject of strong contention among several towns. Saybrook, Hartford, Wethersfield, and Middletown were strongly urged as the most desirable site, and the claims of Hartford were supported by the Lower House in the Legislature. Here the Governor's influence was important; he threw this on the side of New Haven, an opinion in which both houses of the Legislature agreed in 1717. The next year it was given the name of Yale, honoring the man who had presented its first considerable gift.

Others who were most active in founding Yale College in 1701 were Harvard graduates and natives of Massachusetts. In carrying out this important enterprise, they were acting on the views held by that first group who 66 years before were convinced that they needed more liberal opportunities than the Massachusetts Colony provided. Having secured this by settling in Connecticut, their descendents supplemented it with a Collegiate School which was planned to be more in accord with their views than Harvard was believed to be.

**Table Gives Insight Into Life in Colony**

These are some suggestions of the dramatic story of New England's settlement and development that are brought to mind on noticing the personal associations connected with this Connecticut table, made in that colony nearly 250 years ago. Equally of interest would be the story of the unknown craftsman whose handiwork it is, for this would let us learn something of life in the scanty, small, and widely scattered settlements or villages of the colony, where pioneer conditions still prevailed in workshop and home. Then we would have pictures, in which accomplishments of those of wealth, learning, and authority, would be in contrast with activities of farmers, woodsmen, mechanics, and those who labored at other tasks.

Indeed, every article of furniture of those early days carries implications of the sort of associations last mentioned, for most of the things we call antiques came from modest but comfortable homesteads of farms and villages. Whoever now has such old-time chairs, tables, beds, chests of drawers and the like in their homes, may let them serve as incentives to intimate acquaintance with the story of the courageous and freedom-seeking founders of our democracy, which the world is now looking to as its last hope for protection from bodily and spiritual slavery.

Henry V. Weil; Robert Freidenberg

**Fine Connecticut Table**

**Which was made about 1710 and which originally belonged to Gurdon Saltonstall, Governor of Connecticut for 16 years: 1708-1724. The woods are walnut with burl panels on the drawers. These alternate with burl ash in the top. The brasses are the original ones. Inset, from an engraving of portrait of Governor Saltonstall which hangs at Yale University.**

# Another Tanker is Sunk

NORFOLK, Va., March 25 (AP)—Continuing their intensive campaign against Allied merchant shipping off the Atlantic Coast, Axis submarines blasted a medium sized American vessel into a V-shaped derelict early Saturday, probably causing the loss of Capt. E. V. Peters, of New York.

The other 36 crew members escaped in four life boats. Eight crewmen in two boats were picked up by a rescue ship after nine hours adrift and were landed at Norfolk. Another ship rescued the others and took them ashore at Southport, N. C., the Fifth Naval District said in announcing the sinking today.

Crewmen said two torpedoes struck the ship about one minute apart, both on the starboard side. The first torpedo failed to explode, but the second smashed into the vessel amidship with a heavy explosion which buckled her in the middle and "left her bow and stern sticking up in a V shape."

First Mate Christian A. Hansen, of Wilmington, N. C. told newsmen he believed Captain Peters was lost.

## Canada Is Warned

OTTAWA, March 25 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Percy Nelles, Chief of the Naval Staff, predicted today there will be German submarines in the Gulf of St. Lawrence this summer and "they (the Germans could place a supply ship there."

The Admiral added that Canadian aircraft probably could eliminate daring U-boats, but that it would be hard to keep them entirely out of such a large body of water.

## Ship Still Burns

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, March 25 (AP)—An Allied merchant ship, battered against a rocky reef during a snow squall and torn in two by a subsequent explosion, still burned last night, 48 hours after the entire crew had been removed safely. The aft portion of the vessel was carried a quarter-mile by the tide and grounded on another reef.

# La Guardia Opposes Court Bill

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25—Declaring that "the money just isn't there," Mayor La Guardia of New York City has taken the lead against passage of a juvenile court bill by the Legislature carrying a mandatory spending provision to set up a youth division in the New York City Domestic Relations Court.

The Mayor took the time from his executive budget, due on April 1, to seek defeat of the measure at a legislative Judiciary Committee hearing here yesterday, and, while he confined his opposition to its cost aspect, estimated up to $100,000 a year, he found supporting argument among the city's criminal courts' judiciary and prosecutors in at least four of its five counties.

Indorsement of the bill for a separate tribunal for youthful offenders between 16 and 19 years of age, sponsored by Senator Fred A. Young, up-State Republican and Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Children's Court Jurisdiction and Juvenile Delinquency, came from Presiding Justice John Warren Hill, of the City's Domestic Relations Bench; Thomas E. Dewey and numerous social workers.

"We have been fighting mandatory provisions, and I plead with you now not to pass this bill," Mayor La Guardia urged the Committee. "I cannot add a single penny to that budget."

Justice Hill held for its proponents that the proposal was a "foremost progressive and social step." Mr. Dewey likewise supported the bill as "sound and progressive," and his successor as New York County prosecutor, Frank S. Hogan, also favored it "in principle."

Senator Young announced today that he would press for passage of his bill despite the objections raised to it, and that he had accepted three amendments, including the two advanced by Mr. Hogan. The third is a recommendation of Paul Blanshard, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, for confining the innovation in New York City to a centralized Youth Court in Manhattan, instead of one in each of the five city boroughs.

## *Party-Crashing Idea May Get Volunteers*

PHILADELPHIA, March 25 (AP)—A hostess simply won't know how many guests to prepare for at her next tea, luncheon or soiree—not with the Army's new party-crashing squadron on the prowl.

Ten young women civilian defense volunteers, equipped with resolute countenances and the interceptor command's blessing, expect to drop in on women's social gatherings and say, politely but firmly:

"Listen, this country is at war. The Army has asked you again and again to volunteer your services to chart airplane movements. They can't get enough people to volunteer. How about breaking up the party, calling off bridge and pink teas and starting to serve your country?"

Then, while Mrs. Lifted-Pinky and her playmates are still surprised, the crashers hope to sign them up for duty.

Army officers pondered the idea, liked it and named vivacious Miss Page Coffman squadron chairman.

"Too many women," said Miss Coffman, "seem to think they're making their contribution if they do an hour's knitting at odd moments.

"Well, if the mountain won't come to Mahomet, Mahomet (she means the crashers) will go to the mountain and drag it back. We're going to impress on those women that you can't win a war with teaspoons. We'll put the finger on the laggards."

The society editors can hardly wait.

## *Food Ship Ready To Sail for Greece*

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Bound on a humane voyage to save lives across an ocean on which warring humans are taking them, a brightly lighted ship sails for Europe today symbolic of the underlying brotherhood of man even in the fury of war.

The Swedish motorship Sicilia, safe conduct granted by Allied and Axis nations after months of negotiation, will depart for Piraeus, Greece, with 2,000 tons of flour, 10 tons of medicine and supplies, and eight drums of concentrated vitamins for starving Greeks.

The Greek War Relief Association, which obtained the consent of the United States, Britain, Germany and Italy for the passage, said the ship would follow a predetermined course and be guided through mined waters by pilots of the belligerent nations.

## Free French Ships, Land Forces Help In Fighting Axis

MONTREAL, March 25 (CP)—The Free French movement is making a substantial contribution to the United Nations' war effort, according to Lieut. Col. Roger Brunschwig, staff officer to Gen. Charles de Gaulle. In a recent interview Colonel Brunschwig said:

"We have 50 warships operating with the British Navy and 281 merchant ships comprising 740,000 tons. In land forces we have a division in Libya with the Eighth Army and a number of columns actively operating in the areas south of Tripoli. In addition we have two aviation corps, one of which is working with the Eighth Army in Libya."

Colonel Brunschwig arrived from London March 20 and is on his way to perform a special mission in the United States. He will meet a military mission from the de Gaulle headquarters and will tour the United States in the interests of the Free French movement.

## *Wants Refrigerator Out of $10,000 Prize*

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Mrs. Ellen Proctor, wife of a Minneapolis shoe store manager, has received the $10,000 prize for the best novel submitted in a contest conducted by Dodd, Mead & Company and Red Book Magazine.

When Edwin Balmer, Red Book editor, handed her the check, Mrs. Proctor said, "Thanks. I guess I'll buy a refrigerator."

The prize-winning novel, "Turning Leaves," will be Mrs. Proctor's first published work. It is a novel of a family in a small midwestern town.

Mrs. Proctor began her novel in 1938, the year she married Leo Proctor. After the birth of her son, John, now two and a half, she continued writing, because "there wasn't anything else to do between feeding times."

Before her marriage, she was a switchboard operator and a filing clerk with a welding company in Minneapolis, and before that did statistical work for the registrar of the University of Minnesota, where she was a student for a time.

## Two Girl Reporters Accredited to Army

LONDON, March 25 (AP) — Two American women reporters who lived in London through its worst air attacks became today the first women correspondents formally accredited to the United States Army.

They are Helen Kirkpatrick of the Chicago Daily News and Mary Welsh of Time and Life magazines.

They turned their attention at once to what kind of uniforms they would wear. The Army said they probably would be issued the same dress as women drivers attached to the U. S. Embassy—an adaptation of an officer's uniform with a skirt instead of trousers.

## *Monticello Open Free To Visitors April 13*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia—Following a custom established last year, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation will once more throw open the gates of Monticello without charge to visitors on April 13, anniversary of the great American statesman who built the home and the University of Virginia. In addition, the annual memorial services will be held at Jefferson's tomb on Monticello Mountain at 3 p. m. April 13. Townspeople and outsiders have been invited to attend the services and inspect the home.

# War Transport Needs Peril Civilian Cars, Tires, and Goods

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 25—Requisition of all automobiles and tires not directly aiding the war effort appeared markedly closer today as Federal transportation officials searched desperately for a means of insuring continued efficient transportation of workers to war plants.

Admitting that railroads, bus, and trolley lines cannot hope to carry the millions of workers who must ride to and from war industries each day, officials in the Office of Defense Transportation here predict that drastic steps will soon be necessary and that they will bear down heavily upon non-war-essential civilians.

At the same time, civilians were warned to expect an increasing diversion of railroad facilities to purely war work, thus leaving fewer cars available either for the shipment of civilian goods or for carrying civilian traffic.

**Use of Every Tank Car**

Mentioning some of the transportation problems which are being stressed here, Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Transportation Director, told the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers Board at Kansas City, Mo., today that there must be a much more careful use of every available freight, coal, and oil car by the nation's railroads if America is to handle successfully the rising volume of rail traffic.

Pointing out that 1941 set an all-time record for ton-miles carried by the railroads, Mr. Eastman warned that "there will be much more traffic to move in 1942 and still more in 1943.

"Not only that, but the railroads have lost the help of the intercoastal and more of the coastwise shipping. A great tonnage has been diverted from water to rail. Most of it is long-haul traffic and the end is not yet in sight. Not so long ago, tank cars were a drug on the market. Now every available tank car is in active service, and there is need for many more.

"On top of this is the fact that there is a heavy and a continually increasing movement of troops and their impediments and of furloughed men, with a new and abnormal trend of traffic over the long routes to the Pacific Coast area."

**Big Load on Railroads**

Turning to the problem of carrying the growing number of persons who must henceforth travel by train because of airline priorities or the tire shortage, Mr. Eastman predicted that the railways could not begin to take the place of the automobile in moving America.

"To add to the gravity of the situation, many of the great new war production plants have been located in main reliance on the private automobile as the means of carrying the workers to and from their work," he said.

"You may say that the answer to all this is to build more cars and locomotives, more barges and more pipe lines in whatever amounts may be necessary. That would be an answer and it is one of my principal duties to do everything I can to see to it that the carriers get the materials, equipment, and facilities that they need. But bear in mind that there is only a limited stock of steel and other critical war materials, and of furnaces, manufacturing plants, and machine tools.

"I am urging upon that (the War Production) Board the vital importance of adequate and efficient transportation, but when all is said and done, you may be sure that the carriers will not have an abundance of materials, equipment, and facilities.

**Workers Come First**

"Another pressing but far from simple problem is to make the best possible use of the trucks so long as they are available," Mr. Eastman told the shippers. "They ought not to be used where the railroads can do the work better, or vice versa. Generally speaking, the trucks are more efficient on short hauls and the railroads on long hauls, but there are many important exceptions to this rule.

"Of paramount importance is the transportation of workers to and from the great new war production plants. Some of these plants are tributary to existing systems of transportation, but many of them, as I have said, have been built out in the open spaces in main reliance on the private automobile. We are working on that problem in close co-operation with other agencies of the Government which are vitally concerned, and also with the state and local authorities and the companies which are operating the plants, many of which are admirably equipped for effective help.

"To some extent, where plans for housing are in the making or capable of revision, much can be done to bring the workers within walking or bicycle range of the plants. That will help, but obviously the thing of prime importance is to keep the private automobiles functioning as long as possible. To do that, they must be alternated in use and made to carry full loads in both directions, and they must be given preference in the rationing of tires and maintained in the best possible condition."

# Army to Use Plywood Planes

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Plywood planes for use as military transports were announced yesterday as the Curtiss-Wright Corporation's shortcut to providing needed aircraft without using strategic materials.

Only at points requiring extreme strength will metal be used in the new aircraft type, which Vice-President Burdette S. Wright said would be produced at a new plant at an undisclosed location.

Designed to transport personnel, equipment, and supplies to distant combat areas with the speed required by modern warfare, the wooden planes will be expedited by subcontracting many of their parts.

Mr. Wright said the new factory would be the fifth to be operated by the Corporation's Airplane Division, which he heads, and that C. J. Brandewiede of St. Louis, a division executive, had been named General Manager.

The transports are so designed that some parts can be built in the plants of furniture manufacturers and other woodworkers, Mr. Wright said, adding that this would allow utilization of much manpower, equipment, and materials not already engaged in the war effort.

Experts in the design and manufacture of wood and plastic planes have been enlisted by the Corporation throughout the country in the new project, and include engineers who helped build the famous wooden Fokker planes a decade ago.

George A. Page, Division Co-Director of Engineering, developed the design of the plywood military transport, on which no further details have been announced.

## Dutch Decree Puts Ships and Seamen In War Service

LONDON, March 25 (AP)—A decree broadcast today by Pieter A. Kerstens, Netherlands Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Shipping, bound the Dutch merchant marine—ships and men—to the nation's war needs.

All seamen under the age of 60 must continue to serve aboard Dutch ships either in their capacity as of March 15, 1940, or one prescribed under the regulations.

Shipowners must accept controlled freight charges, in order to achieve maximum efficiency.

Mr. Kerstens said the decree, clarifying seamen's rights as well as their duties, essentially regularized present conditions without changing them materially.

He said he welcomed complaints but that grievances must not cause any delay.

## N. Y. State Regains Full Schools' Aid

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25—The Republican-revised $374,837,201.11 state budget bill, restoring full aid for schools, had Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's signature today without comment. Reduced from the $377,067,589 state spending total recommended by the Governor and $12,000,000 under the $385,700,000 of the current budget, the 1942-'43 fiscal changes by the legislative majority also feature an additional cut of $3,000,000 in unemployment relief appropriations beyond the Governor's proposed saving in this field.

The state aid to schools item represents an increase of $1,751,000 which had been trimmed from public education expenditure for the last three years, when the Republicans took the initiative in cutting the full statutory proportion to 98 per cent. About $900,000 of the restoration goes to New York City educational costs.

*"Even I can cook a meal!"*

For those inevitable occasions when the man of the house undertakes to cook a meal, stock up on foods that are "ready to heat and eat." The lady of the house finds them a boon on her busy days, too, when a meal must be prepared in just a few minutes. Grocers who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor have these new and convenient foods.

# Flaming Ship Lit Rescuing Of 32 Sailors

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, March 25 (AP)—An all-night struggle by the light of a flaming battleship led to the rescue of 32 sailors trapped in the capsized U. S. S. Oklahoma last Dec. 7, the Navy disclosed today in issuing citations for heroic conduct.

The story came out as 20 civilian Navy Yard workers and one naval officer were honored "for most efficient work with utter disregard for personal safety."

The men were members of a crew which manned pneumatic equipment for cutting through the sides and partitions of the Oklahoma while antiaircraft guns fired at the Japanese attackers. The burning U. S. S. Arizona provided light during part of the dangerous mission.

Julio Decastro, Honolulu-born yard worker in charge of the crew, told the story of how the pneumatic equipment was brought into action when sounds of tapping were heard from the Oklahoma.

"The Arizona was still burning—it threw light on us as we worked. For an hour there was antiaircraft firing all over the place. . . . We'd flatten out against the hull and hope nothing hit us. . . ."

He told of pumping out the ship's freshwater tank, dropping through an opening and finding a manhole, of opening the hatch and peering into a white void out of which came the shouts of men.

The story from there on was one of complete co-operation by the sailors who complied with instructions for opening the hatch.

One of those rescued told of hearing other tappings and Mr. Decastro's crew set to work again.

"When we finally got a hole through . . . eleven men came out . . . like a streak of lightning.

But there were still more. They were discovered in another compartment and after a hole had been cut in a nearby oil tank, Mr. Decastro heard tapping from the opposite side of the manhole. These also were rescued.

That made 25 saved. Another crew rescued seven others.

## Talk Won't Win, G. M. Head Says

DETROIT, March 25 (AP)—Charles E. Wilson, President of General Motors Corporation, told a meeting of some 500 representatives of management and labor in the automobile industry yesterday that "It is too bad we can't win this war with committees and talk."

Then he read—at the request, he said, of a Government representative—a resolution endorsing the production drive sponsored by Donald M. Nelson, Chief of the War Production Board. Mr. Wilson left the platform before a vote was taken on the resolution.

Adopted later when put to a vote by James S. Adams, consultant to the War Production Board, the resolution pledged labor and management in the Detroit area "to do all in their power to bring about the defeat of the axis powers by producing the greatest number of war weapons in the shortest possible time."

"Let's not kid ourselves about this business," Mr. Wilson said in his brief address today. "We're not going to accomplish this job without work. This is not prosperity we're talking about; it's the productive capacity of the nation. If these joint committees can help us all understand each other's problems they should accomplish much."

### *Annapolis Gets Life Raft That Bore Fliers 34 Days*

HONOLULU, March 24 (AP)—The life raft on which three Navy flyers, forced down at sea, floated for 34 days before they reached a tiny South Seas isle, will be sent to Annapolis as a permanent historical exhibit.

A plaque accompanying the raft will carry the names of the men, Gene Aldrich, Sikeston, Mo.; Harold Dixon, La Mesa, Calif., and Anthony J. Pastula, Youngstown, Ohio.

The men, rescued last month, arrived here earlier this month. They were forced down the night of Jan. 16.

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# The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

**"What movies shall we see?"**

**Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.**

**For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) Children.**

**The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.**

**ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN**—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

**ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY**—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M,Y.

**ALWAYS IN MY HEART**—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M. Y. C.

**APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE**—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste. —M.

**A YANK IN THE R. A. F.**—Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

**BABES ON BROADWAY** — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

**BAHAMA PASSAGE**—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

**BALL OF FIRE**—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M, Y.

**BIRTH OF THE BLUES**—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

**BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE**—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

**BLUES IN THE NIGHT**—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

**BORN TO SING**—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional ganster motif.—M. Y.

**BURMA CONVOY**—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

**BUY ME THAT TOWN**—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting. —M, Y.

**CADET GIRL**—Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

**CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS**—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

**CHOCOLATE SOLDIER**—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

**CONFIRM OR DENY**—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

**DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE**—Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril.—M, Y.

**DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA**—Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

**DESIGN FOR SCANDAL**—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted — M, Y

**DIVE BOMBER** — Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y.

**DOCTORS DON'T TELL**—Minor melodrama about three young physicians who become involved with gangsters. —M.

**DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY**— Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

**DUMBO**—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant whose big ears are a handicap until he learns to fly with them. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

**FEMININE TOUCH** — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

**FLEET'S IN**—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

**FLYING CADETS**—Even small boys may find tame the story of a youngster, who attends flying school to be near his World War hero father, though the latter does not know him. —M, Y.

**FORGOTTEN VILLAGE**—Documentary about customs and life of a Mexican pueblo community, done with great dignity and beauty. Offers the conflict between modern medicine and witch doctoring as a contrast in degrees of enlightment.—M, Y.

**FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN** — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

**FOUR JACKS AND A JILL**—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

**GAY FALCON**—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

**GENTLEMEN AFTER DARK**—Sentimental crime melodrama—M. Y.

**GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN**—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

**GREAT GUNS**—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

**HARMON OF MICHIGAN** — Tommy Harmon, the football star, appears as a football coach who learns, before it is too late, that the end does not justify the means.—M, Y, C.

**HELLZAPOPPIN** — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

**HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT**—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

**HERE COMES MR. JORDAN** — Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant but with a difference.—M, Y.

**H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.**—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

**HOLD BACK THE DAWN**—Admirable acting but some of the story implausible and slow-paced.—M.

**HONKY TONK**—An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and a callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

**HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY**—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

**HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY**—Leon Errol in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

**ICE-CAPADES** — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining.—M, Y, C

**INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON**—War melodrama of familiar patten about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

**IT STARTED WITH EVE**—One of Deanna Durbin's best pictures. Unhackneyed, amusing and refreshing. —M, Y.

**I WAKE UP SCREAMING** — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

**JOAN OF PARIS**—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

**JOE SMITH, AMERICAN**—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality.—M, Y.

**JOHNNY EAGER**—Melodrama about a gangster. Brutal and suggestive.—M.

**KATHLEEN**—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year, is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y. C.

**KEEP 'EM FLYING**—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

**KINGS ROW**—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide plied on one another.—M.

**MUSICAL STORY**—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad taxi driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

**NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK**—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcoholism.—M.

**NEW YORK TOWN**—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

**NIGHT OF JANUARY 16**—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

**NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH**—Routine melodrama about a reporter who helps the police unmask a murderer. A deranged youth, an heiress, a rival journalist, and some gangsters are involved.—M, Y.

**NINE BACHELORS** — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

**NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH**—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing. M, Y.

**NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK**—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind.—M, Y.

**NO TIME FOR COMEDY** — Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

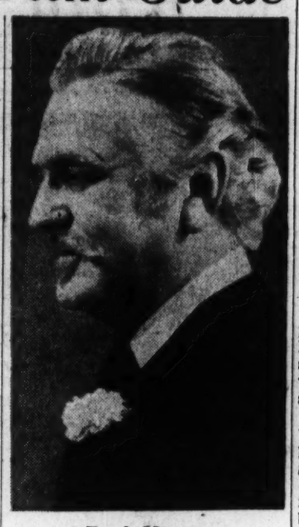
**NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE**—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M, Y.

**ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN**—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns.—M, Y, C.

**OUR WIFE**—Offensive comedy about two women battling for the love of a jazz musician.—M.

**PARIS CALLING**—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective. —M, Y.

**PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE**—



**Frank Morgan**
In "The Vanishing Virginian"

themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

**SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS** — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a disatisfying result —M, Y.

**SUNDOWN** — Handsome but trivial melodrama.—M, Y.

**SUSPICION**—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

**SWAMP WATER**—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

**TARGET FOR TONIGHT** — Brilliant effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y, C.

**TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE**—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the film's suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

**TEXAS** — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn. M, Y.

**THAT NIGHT IN RIO**—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

**WHAT'S COOKIN'**—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

**THE INVADERS**—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

**THE MEN IN HER LIFE**—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

**THE PRIME MINISTER**—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y. C.

**THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON**—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

**THIS ENGLAND**—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

**THIS TIME FOR KEEPS**—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

**TILLIE THE TOILER**—Tillie of the comic strips makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

**TO BE OR NOT TO BE**—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M. Y.

**TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN**—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

**TWO-FACED WOMAN**—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production, about a ski instructress, who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

**UNDERGROUND**—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M, Y.

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS** — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

**UNHOLY PARTNERS** — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper. —M, Y.

**WEEK END FOR THREE**—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

**WEEK END IN HAVANA**—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M, Y.

**WE GO WEST** — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

**WEST POINT WIDOW**—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story.—M, Y.

**WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES**—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

**WILD GEESE CALLING** — Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

**WINGS OF VICTORY** — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

**WOMAN OF THE YEAR**—Amusing tale about a lady pundit married to a laconic sports columnist. Romantic slapstick. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

**WORKERS, LET'S GO**—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

**YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD** — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

**YOU BELONG TO ME** — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

**YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH**—Some of the fun is infectious and the dancing sequences are excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity —M, Y.

**YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW**—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

## *Recent Releases*

**CASTLE IN THE DESERT**—Another of Charlie Chan's mystery melodramas, with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula.—M, Y.

**GIRL MUST LIVE**—Brash British-made roughhouse comedy directed by Carol ("Night Train") Reed about two chorus girls, a millionaire, and a young woman fresh from boarding school.—M.

**MALE ANIMAL**—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and the football season become involved in a campus free-for-all. Not only is the resulting fun almost always excellent, but freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M. Y.

**TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI**—Scenes of rigorous training given to U. S. Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice at sea relieve an otherwise routine melodrama about an upstart who is won over to the service by a tough top sergeant and a pretty nurse.—M. Y. C.

**VALLEY OF THE SUN**—Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Indian scout champions the exploited red men, routs the villains, and wins the girl. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

**VANISHING VIRGINIAN**—Leisurely yarn about a Lynchburg, Va., judge recording both comic and sentimental episodes from his campaigns—domestic as well as political. Frank Morgan gives a humorously patrician portrayal as the judge in this adaptation of Rebecca Yancey Williams' book.—M, Y.

**WE WERE DANCING**—Dubious comedy about a pair of professional guests, titled Europeans, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to society hostesses and drives the husband, in ninth-reel desperation, into employment as an interior decorator.—M.

**YOUNG AMERICA**—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama about a city girl who went to the country and found out about the 4-H clubs.—M. Y. C.

**LABURNUM GROVE** — Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cherry British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.— M, Y.

**LADIES IN RETIREMENT** — Murder thriller with several outstanding performances to supply effectiveness to character study in melodramatic terms.—M.

**LADY BE GOOD**—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets —M, Y.

**LADY FOR A NIGHT**—Implausible costume drama.—M.

**LADY HAS PLANS**—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M, Y.

**LADY IN QUESTION**—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.— M, Y.

**LAW OF THE TROPICS** — Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

**LE ROI** — Raimu, superlative French comedian, in a ribald farce. Nothing escapes the authors' ridicule and satire.—M.

**LITTLE FOXES**—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

**LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING**—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

**LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE**—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

**LOUISIANA PURCHASE**—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

**LYDIA**—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

**MAJOR BARBARA**—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

**MALTESE FALCON**—Brilliant remake of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere. —M.

**MAN AT LARGE**—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

**MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH** — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

**MARRIED BACHELOR** — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrificed marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

**MEET JOE DOE**—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photoplay based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbor." —M. Y.

**MELODY LANE**—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M. Y.

**MEN OF BOYS TOWN** — Second film about the town for homeless boys established by the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Roman Catholic Priest.—M.

**MISTER V**—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

**MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII** — Slender musical about two partners each of who decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

**MOON OVER HER SHOULDER**—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

**MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN**—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

**PITTSBURGH KID**—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the pugilistic heavyweight championship.—M.

**PLAYMATES**—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

**QUIET WEDDING**—From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

**REACHING FOR THE SUN**—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit —M.

**REMARKABLE ANDREW**—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successful in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions.—M. Y.

**REMEMBER THE DAY**—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast.—M, Y. C.

**RIDE 'EM COWBOY**—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

**RIGHT TO THE HEART**—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M, Y.

**RINGSIDE MAISIE**—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

**RISE AND SHINE**—Broad spoof of football pictures, Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

**ROXIE HART**—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertained who, expecting acquittal, confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

**SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS**—Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

**SERGEANT YORK**—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

**SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN**—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

**SHANGHAI GESTURE**—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

**SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS**—Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

**SING FOR YOUR SUPPER**—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

**SKYLARK**—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M, Y.

**SMALL TOWN DEB**—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

**SMILING GHOST**—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

**SMILIN' THROUGH** — Technicolor photography and abundance of songs in new version of story done twice before on the screen. Plot seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y.

**SON OF FURY**—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M, Y.

**SONG OF THE ISLANDS**—Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M, Y.

**SPOOKS RUN WILD**—Minor farcical thriller in which three of the original "Dead End" kids chase a supposed vampire.—M, Y.

**STORK PAYS OFF**—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find

# Alcohol Plant Favoritism Hint Gets Quiz

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—A Senate Agricultural Committee was asked today to determine whether there was "any hint of favoritism" in the granting of priorities for the erection of industrial alcohol manufacturing plants.

Dr. R. E. Buchanan, of the Iowa State Agricultural College, told the subcommittee headed by Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa that there were "rumors" that plants would be built to make alcohol from petroleum. He testified in support of proposals to draw on what he called an "embarrassing surplus of grain" for the purpose.

He urged immediate construction in the midwest corn belt of plants to produce alcohol from the grain surpluses.

Representatives of grain producing areas have been told "politely but firmly" by the War Production Board, he said, that copper and other metals could be put to far better use than to the building and equipping of industrial alcohol processing plants in the grain belt.

After pointing out that industrial alcohol is needed for the manufacture of explosives, Dr. Buchanan said:

"We are told that copper and other metals are needed for shell casings, but what good are shell casings if there is nothing to put into them?"

He said another reason given by the WPB for refusing to grant priorities was that conversion of the "present whiskey setups" would produce all the industrial alcohol needed in the war effort.

"You have received no encouragement whatever?" asked Senator Gillette.

"None whatever," the witness replied.

## *Miami 'Bundles' Does a Good Turn*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIAMI, Fla.—The Miami branch of Bundles for Bluejackets had a chance to do a good turn recently for some of the survivors of the torpedoed ship Texan, when the men arrived in Miami. Most of them lost the greater part of their possessions when the ship went down, and were in need of warm sweaters for their trip northward. Kit bags, caps, and gloves also were supplied the men, nearly all of whom declared their intention of returning to sea at once despite their recent disaster.

A hurry call was sent out to knitters to finish sweaters, when the need arrived. There was a steady click of knitting needles for a day or two, until every bit of wool in the "Bundles" office was used up. But the survivors were outfitted on time, and, besides, a case of more than 400 articles was dispatched to the New York branch of Bundles for Bluejackets.

# 'Tremendous' Rise in Salaries Charged in Contract Inquiry

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The House Naval Committee was informed today that the compensation of officials of 15 "sample" companies with Navy contracts had increased "tremendously" in the period between 1934-1941, the increases ranging from 22 to 1,331 per cent.

The report came from Edmund Toland, counsel for the Committee, and he went on to assert that he would "prove that there is a feeling on the part of both labor and industry that 'what do we care about cost; the Government will foot the bill.'"

Representative Albert Gore (D) of Tennessee told the committee, "I certainly think the government is being filched and robbed.

"I warn both the labor lords and industrial barons," he said, "that the patience of the American people is worn threadbare."

Mr. Toland listed J. B. Armitage, chief engineer of Kearney & Trecker Corporation, West Allis, Wis., as the person who received the 1,331 per cent increase, reporting that in 1934 Mr. Armitage received a salary of only $6,157 as compared with one of $30,000 in 1941, and that he received a bonus in 1937 of $6,765, as compared with one of $63,300 in 1941.

Mr. Toland's figures were based upon information obtained through questionnaires sent to 15 companies.

He maintained that while the salaries of officials "increased tremendously during the first year of the defense program, incomplete figures for 1941 indicate that there will be a much greater increase as the program progresses."

It was also reported by Mr. Toland that a number of the companies to which the questionnaires were sent "made no attempt whatsoever to give the information requested, and many others failed to state whether or not there were any bonuses paid in addition to salaries."

Toland acknowledged that the case of Armitage was an "isolated" one, but declared that "the general trend has been a comparatively high per cent of increase of compensation of most of the companies."

The Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, Toland said, gave its three highest paid officers sums amounting to over $150,000. He listed those officers as Jesse J. Ricks, director, president, and general counsel; William F. Barrett, vice president and chairman of the board, and Benjamin O'Shea, vice president and a director, and said the compensation of the latter two amounted to more than a 100 per cent increase over their 1934 compensation.

The Committee counsel said that while the 1934-41 comparison reflected the increases from depression to defense, "it can be assumed that most of the increases have actually been due to defense contracts," and argued that this opinion was borne out by a comparison between the "normal year" of 1938 and 1940.

## Canada Establishes Experiment Board On Weapons of War

OTTAWA, March 25 (CP)—Formation of an Army technical development board to direct and pursue research and experiment on the improvement of weapons of war was announced by Defense Minister J. L. Ralston.

The work of the board will be co-ordinated closely with ordnance research in both Great Britain and the United States and insofar as possible it is hoped to maintain a degree of uniformity and interchangeability between the weapons produced in Canada and those produced in the other two countries.

In addition to allocating research work to the agencies of the Federal Government, such as the National Research Council and the technical branches of the National Defense and Munitions and Supply Departments, the board will have power to tie universities and industrial establishments into the setup, allocate specific jobs to them and make grants of money to them for the purpose.

## Press Tells Parents Their Son Is Hero

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HYDE PARK, N. Y., March 25—First news of honors by President Roosevelt to their son, Frederick William Glaeser, as one of 344 naval heroes, has been received by Mr. Glaeser's parents here through the columns of the press. The honor was in the form of a letter of commendation.

Mr. Glaeser is an aviation radio operator in the United States Navy, and in his letters to his parents had made no mention of any act of heroism. He was a member of Utility Squadron No. 1 at Pearl Harbor and contributed to the defense of the base against the Japanese assault on Dec. 7.

## Court Upholds Conviction Of Three in Draft Case

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the conviction of James J. O'Connell, his son, Francis M., and Daniel J. Houlihan, former Bronx draft board chairman, on charges of conspiracy to evade the draft. The decision overruled a defense contention that "force or violence" had to be proven under Section 11 of the Selective Service Act.

The three had been convicted on testimony that they conspired to have Francis classified as 2A or 3A, instead of 1A upon payment of $1,000.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

# Opera From Wagnerian 'Ring'—Films in Prospect for Boston

## 'Walküre' Presented With Varnay

By Winthrop P. Tryon

When one of Wagner's "Ring" dramas comes in question, the Metropolitan Opera Company will be found right at home. An available cast, a thoroughly drilled orchestra—everything is ready at a moment's notice. The men who govern the Metropolitan as a working theatrical and musical institution have been so trained in the intricacies of production of the tetralogy, from "Rhinegold" right through the lot, that they can make no misjudgments and can find themselves at no loss for resources. They may "fall down," as the saying goes, when they attempt so simple a task as "Lohengrin," but they cannot fail to put on a "Walküre" of a very top sort.

They can run the stage, what is pleasant to record, without the assistance of a prompter at the front, though the scenery of this particular opera is such that a man with a book can no doubt locate himself behind a rock or a tree within easy speaking distance of the principals at any time. But however that may be, absence of the unsightly hood out on the footlight rim is something of a gratification.

Speaking of the stage, the action in the Wagnerian dramas has of late been restudied and revised out of the old operatic humdrum of attitudinizing and gesturing. The movement of the figures in a scene today, while it may follow certain diagrammatic rules of the old school, always has immediate relation to the text. The play is really played and not merely declaimed. If Sieglinde in her last entrance comes bringing the two halves of Siegmund's broken sword, we are made plainly to see what is meant. A considerable reform in the whole realm of spectacle seems to have taken place, which is evidently accounted for by the line at the foot of the showbill noting the name of the stage manager—Desire Defrère.

Decided and agreeable change can be remarked, too, in the costumes of the women; dressmakers would be wanted to tell just the difference between heroines of not so long ago and now. The men, regrettable to confess, assume the heroic in the same strange accouterments as ever.

As for such concerns, one improvement at a time must answer. For last night's "Walküre," a surprise was the impersonation of Fricka by Mme. Thorborg. Fricka as ordinarily acted and sung figures like an interruption, somebody irrelevant. She mixes up purposes, she confuses the plot. This time she proved a precipitant to make everything clear. Evidently Mme. Thorborg thought of her episode in its relation to the whole story, instead of a moment for showing how well she can sing. The house rewarded her for her trouble by giving her the heartiest applause it accorded to any individual in the cast.

Hardly less a surprise was the charm of Miss Varnay's Brünnhilde. It was a delight to have the leader of the Valkyrs portrayed as a person with a heart, instead of as one chiefly distinguished by differing in opinion with the head of the government of Walhalla.

A merit that a "Walküre" performance must have is a trio of strong voices for the first act. Enough said, then—Mme. Lehmann for the soprano, Mr. Melchior for the tenor, and Mr. List for the bass. The first act, in essence, is the Spring Song. But the tenor can get nowhere with it unassisted. He must be a vocalist of the most sturdy type himself and he must be attended by a soprano and a bass as good as himself.

Again, "Walküre" would be nowhere without a Wotan of noble appearance and majestic voice. There probably never was a time when the Metropolitan lacked a baritone of the right requirement, or ever needed to. For a good while now the artist has been Mr. Schorr, and he holds the honors right up.

To speak about Wagnerian conductors is to risk controversy. There have been many of high talent, and little, really to choose between them. But the truth is that Wagnerian orchestral playing improves all the time, and a conductor today is sure to be, or to seem to be, a better man than the one of yesterday for that reason. Mr. Leinsdorf can be described as not only a masterful orchestral executant, but also as a man with an ear for music, which is not always the same thing. Let it go then, that every instrument under his baton is made to sound its best.

### 'Die Walküre'

Metropolitan Theater—Wagner's "Die Walküre," presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association of New York; evening of March 24, 1942. The cast.

| | |
|---|---|
| Siegmund | Lauritz Melchior |
| Hunding | Emanuel List |
| Wotan | Fredrich Schorr |
| Sieglinde | Lotte Lehmann |
| Brunnhilde | Astrid Varnay |
| Fricka | Kerstin Thorborg |
| Helmwige | Maria Van Delden |
| Gerhilde | Thelma Votipka |
| Ortlinde | Maxine Stellman |
| Rossweisse | Lucielle Browning |
| Grimgerde | Mary Van Kirk |
| Waltraute | Doris Doe |
| Siegrune | Helen Olheim |
| Schwertleite | Anna Kaskas |
| Conductor | Erich Leinsdorf |

© United Artists

**Stanley Ridges and Jack Benny**

**In "To Be or Not to Be," continuing for a second week at the State and Orpheum.**

### Symphony to Repeat Shostakovitch Sixth

For the first time in the history of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, a new symphony will be repeated Friday and Saturday after only a week's interval. The work is the Sixth Symphony of Shostakovitch, which was well received at the concerts of last week. The program, as now revised, will begin with Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony and close with Brahms' First.

A close analogy to the Shostakovitch repetition was the playing of Samuel Barber's "Essay for Orchestra" twice on a single program, last season. Shostakovitch's Fifth and Stravinsky's "Sacre" were repeated in the seasons of their first performance here.

© Paramount

**Betty Hutton**

**In "The Fleet's In," film coming Sunday to the Metropolitan.**

20th Century-Fox

**Roddy McDowall**

**In "How Green Was My Valley," continuing for a seventh week at the Keith Memorial.**

## 'Fleet's In' for Metropolitan

"How Green Was My Valley" is scheduled to stay for a seventh week at the Keith Memorial, thus setting a record for length of run at that theater. Continuing also for another week is "Niagara Falls," which remains as the second feature in the double bill. A third item on the program is a new issue of the March of Time.

### 'The Fleet's In'

After a 10-day recess with the opera, the Metropolitan will resume its usual movie schedule Sunday, with "The Fleet's In," new Paramouth musical film, heading the program. The other feature will be an MGM production, "A Yank on the Burma Road," featuring Laraine Day, Barry Nelson, and Stuart Crawford.

Dorothy Lamour and Jimmy Dorsey with his orchestra will be found in "The Fleet's In," along with William Holden, Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton, Betty Jané Rhodes, Leif Erickson, Cass Daley, Gil Lamb and Lorraine and Rognon. The plot seems to be about a dance hall entertainer, who has little use for sailors, and a navy man who by a series of coincidences develops a reputation for popularity with the ladies.

### State and Orpheum

A second week is scheduled at the State and Orpheum for "To Be or Not to Be," Ernst Lubitsch's comedy starring the late Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. The second feature on the program also is being held over. This is "Brooklyn Orchid" with Marjorie Woodworth and William Bendix.

### Paramount and Fenway

Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray head the cast for "The Lady Is Willing" coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. The story is said to be about a flighty actress who acquires an abandoned infant, finds that she needs to be married if she is to adopt the child legally, acquires a husband, and then proceeds to ignore him. Aline MacMahon, Stanley Ridges, Arline Judge, and Roger Clark are in the cast.

"Torpedo Boat," the co-feature, includes among its players Richard Arlen, Jean Parker, Mary Carlisle, Phillip Terry, and Warren Hymer.

### At South Station

Beginning Friday he program of short features at the South Station Theater will include the March of Time issue on the Argentine, a Robert Benchley film on taking a vacation, "Radio's Kitchen Quiz," "A Jungle Jaunt," "Another Film of Those Animals that Talk Like Humans," "Hollywood War Efforts," Donald Duck film, "Stranger Than Fiction," "3 Stooges Comedy," and newsreels on the war and domestic affairs.

### At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week the feature films at the Exeter will be "The Prime Minister," with John Gielgud and Diana Wynyard, and "Dangerously They Live," with John Garfield, Nancy Coleman, and Raymond Massey.

## Art Shows

On exhibition through April 12 at the Natural History Museum will be a display of portraits of birds of Mexico painted by George Mikisch Sutton.

The painter is a professor of ornithology at Cornell University. He has illustrated books on birds and the present exhibition shows what an efficient and satisfactory technique he possesses for this purpose.

The Mexican types depicted are so clearly limned that they seem like living specimens. He records their shapes, bearing, color, and plumage with miniature precision. He handles his brush tidily, and each stroke is telling and responsible.

Among specimens portrayed are red-billed pigeons, the yellow-headed parrot, the boat-billed heron, the Mexican potoo, the back-crowned mot-mot, the owl and Prevost's manjo. The birds are perched on branches which are leafy and often berry bearing. Professor Sutton makes no attempt to provide more of a background for his charming models than that.

### At Subway Arcade

There is an exhibition of pictures by three artists at B. Vincent Abbott's gallery in the Subway Arcade of the Little Building: Peggy Mowry, Jack Levine and Sebree. Miss Mowry is a newcomer in Boston. There is something engaging about her water colors, which recall Paris of the 1920's when Marie Laurencin and Foujita put their fancies into tenuous exotic pictures. Miss Mowry's colors are pallid, her forms simple, her drawing somewhat stylized. Like many other young painters she has been impressed with the dignity of Byzantine simplicity, by the appealing ingenuousness of the primitive. Her manner is very pleasing, though fraught with risks. Artists with the fanciful touch, the mystical implication must conform to a discipline despite the seeming intuitive character of their performance.

There are just a few small pictures by Jack Levine, enough to show that that gifted young Bostonian who has achieved national recognition, makes significant almost any bit of fancy or characterization that rolls off his pencil or brush. Sebree is another newcomer who shows talent of a dramatic and primitive nature. D. A.

### Miss Hepburn at Colonial In Barry Comedy, April 6

Philip Barry's new comedy, "Without Love," is announced by the Theater Guild for a fortnight's engagement at the Colonial Theater beginning Monday, April 6. Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent head a cast which includes J. M. Kerrigan, Audrey Christie, Barry Thomson, Donald Briggs, and Robert Chisholm. Robert B. Sinclair directed the production, and Robert Edmond Jones designed the setting. The play was announced earlier in the season for Boston but plans were changed and the show opened instead in Princeton. The play is now in Philadelphia.

Wide World

**Annamary Dickey**

**As Musetta in Puccini's "La Bohème," to be presented tonight by the Metropolitan Opera Company.**

### Tonight's Opera

**Bohème**

| | |
|---|---|
| Rodolfo | Charles Kullman |
| Schaunard | George Cehanovsky |
| Benoit | Salvatore Baccaloni |
| Mimi | Bidu Sayao |
| Parpignol | Lodovico Oliviero |
| Marcello | John Brownlee |
| Colline | |
| Alcindoro | Salvatore Baccaloni |
| Musetta | Annamary Dickey |
| A Sergeant | Wilfred Engelman |

Conductor—Paul Breisach

## Notes on the Dance

The name of Steffi Nossen was inadvertently omitted from the list of faculty members in last week's announcement of the new Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival and School under the direction of Ted Shawn, to open at Lee, Mass., next summer.

### New Graham Work

"Land Be Bright," Martha Graham's new work, received its world premiere in Chicago a few days ago, and was not well liked by a writer in the Chicago Daily News. According to his description, the piece is intended to celebrate the birthdays of Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson. Miss Graham played Betsy Ross, Erick Hawkins, Chingachgook (out of the Leather Stocking Tales), and Merce Cunningham, a Yankee orator.

"But there was little spellbinding in Mr. Cunningham's nimble feet, little inspiration to high enthusiasm in Miss Graham's flag. Sorry!"

However, since the writer mistakenly imagines that Miss Graham dances the language of Delsarte, and he doesn't like "Every Soul Is a Circus" or "Letter to the World" any better, his cannot be considered the final word.

### Collector's Items

The February issue of the scholarly new magazine, Dance Index, is devoted to Romantic American Dance Lithographs (1825-1870), with a comprehensive survey and catalogue by George Chaffee, a fine dancer, and said to be the owner of the finest single collection in this country. Twelve of the prints are here reproduced for the first time. The third (March) issue is on "Loie Fuller, The Fairy of Light," in what is announced as "the most complete study ever made of this important American dancer."

With the first issue a monograph on Isadora Duncan, the material that has so far appeared in the new magazine is of permanent value. Each issue, containing an exhaustive essay, reproductions of rare prints and photographs, and an unusual cover montage, is in itself a collector's item.


## AMUSEMENTS

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Bette Davis and Monty Woolley in **THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER**

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also "Steel Against the Sky"

### BOSTON (MOVIES)

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6th WEEK

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CO-FEATURE

**NIAGARA FALLS**

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**"TO BE OR NOT TO BE"**

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## Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

### Theaters

**Colonial**
"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman. Presented by Herman Shumlin. With Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, and Mady Christians. 8:30. Matinees. Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

**Majestic**—
"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson, presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

### Opera

**Metropolitan Theater**—
"La Bohème," by Puccini, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association. Mmes. Sayao, Dickey; Messrs. Kullman, Brownlee, Pinza, Cehanovsky, Baccaloni. Paul Breisach, conductor. 8:30.

### Films in Boston

**Esquire**—
"Gunga Din," Joan Fontaine, Cary Grant, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2:30, 5:35, 9:30. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper, 1, 4:25, 8.

**Exeter**—
"The Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 4, 7:45.

**Fenway**—
"Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore and Lupe Velez. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Young America," Jane Withers, Jane Darwell, Lynne Roberts and William Tracy. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

**Keith Memorial**—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown, and Zasu Pitts. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45. "March of Time," 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

**Kenmore**—
"Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Betty Grable. 1, 4, 6:45, 10. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

**Modern**—
"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:25. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15.

**Orpheum**—
"To Be or Not To Be," Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:15, 9:10.

**Paramount**—
"Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore and Lupe Velez. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Young America," Jane Withers, Jane Darwell, Lynne Roberts and William Tracy. 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30.

**RKO-Boston**—
"Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball and James Craig. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10. Stage Show, 12:25, 3:20, 6:10, 9:05.

**Scollay**—
"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. "Song of the Islands," 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10:05.

**South Station Theater**—
"Information, Please," Yellowstone National Park Travelogue," "Cavalcade of College Champions," "Badminton and Table Tennis," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Excursions in Science," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State**—
"To Be or Not To Be," Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 11:30 a. m., 2:110, 4:55, 7:35, 10:15. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 1:15, 3:55, 6:40, 9:20.

**Trans-Lux**—
"Our Russian Front," commentary by Walter Huston. 9:30, 11:42 a. m., 1:54, 4:06, 6:18, 8:30, 10:40. "Pardon My Stripes," 10:34 a. m., 12:46, 2:58, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30.

**Uptown**—
"Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 2:40, 5:45, 8:45. "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 1, 4, 7, 10.

**Washington Street Olympia**—
"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 9:05, a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Capitol:** "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.
**Allston:** "Submarine Patrol," Preston Foster. "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen. 1:45, 8.

**ARLINGTON — Capitol:** "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.
**Regent:** "Lydia," Merle Oberon and Alan Marshall. "Duke of the Navy," Ralph Byrd and Veda Ann Borg. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree:** "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON — Egyptian:** "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:59, 8. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche. 3:36, 9:46.

**BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner:** "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 2, 5, 8:05. "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Victor Mature and Walter Houston. 3:18, 6:20, 9:25.
**Brookline Village:** "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:30, 6:25, 9:30. "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:10, 8:05.
**Cleveland Circle:** "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:45, 8.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square:** "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.
**Harvard:** "Sundown," Gene Tierney. "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell. 2 and 8.
**University:** "Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Ann Sheridan and Monty Woolley. 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

**CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square:** "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Marry the Boss's Daughter," 2 and 8.

**DORCHESTER — Dorchester:** "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "The Carter Case," 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
**Strand:** "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:17, 9:17. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:54, 7:54.
**Codman:** "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 1:45, 8.

**EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston:** "All That Money Can Buy," Anne Shirley and Walter Huston. "Wings Over Honolulu," Ray Milland. 1:45, 7:45.

**EVERETT — Capitol:** "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 2:58, 8:17. "Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:41, 7, 9:54.
**Park:** "Blondie in College," Penny Singleton. "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 1:30 and 7:30.

**HINGHAM—New Loring Hall:** "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 1:50, 7:45.

**HYDE PARK — Fairmount:** "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 1:53, 8:08. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 3:28, 9:43.
**Hyde Park:** "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Law of the Timber," Marjorie Reynolds. 2 and 8.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica:** "The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:45, 7:45.

**LEXINGTON — Lexington:** "All That Money Can Buy," Anne Shirley and James Craig. 2:30, 8:15. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 4:15, 10.

**MALDEN — Granada:** "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 4:53, 8:01. "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:05, 6:13, 9:21.
**Maplewood:** "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "The Great Lie," Bette Davis and George Brent. 1:45, 7:30.

**Mystic:** "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:55, 7, 9:55. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 3:15, 8:15.
**Strand:** "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 1:55, 8. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 3:25, 9:25.

**MEDFORD—Fellsway:** "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.
**Medford:** "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. 2:20, 8:20. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 4, 6:45, 10.

**MELROSE—Melrose:** "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Miss Polly" Zasu Pitts. 1:30, 7:30.

**NATICK—Colonial:** "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 1:15, 9. "What's Cookin'," Gloria Jean and Leo Carrillo. 2, 7:45.

**NEEDHAM—Needham:** "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

**NEWTON—Paramount:** "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 2 and 8.

**NORWOOD—Norwood:** "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis and Ann Sheridan. 2:05, 6:30, 9:25. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan and Alexis Smith. 3:45, 8:10.

**QUINCY—Quincy:** "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. "East Side Kids," with the Dead End Kids. 2 and 8.
**Strand:** "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Ann Sheridan. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

**REVERE—Revere:** "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "North of the Klondike," Broderick Crawford. 2 and 8.
**Broadway:** "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "North of the Klondike," Broderick Crawford. 2 and 8.

**SOMERVILLE—Central:** "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "4 Jacks and a Jill." 2 and 8.
**Davis Square:** "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 2 and 8.
**Strand:** "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Jane Frazee and Leon Errol. 2 and 8.

**SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway:** "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "New Wine," Ilona Massey and Alan Curtis. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
**Strand:** "Three Girls About Town," Joan Bennett and J. Howard. "Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo:** "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield:** "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 2:09, 7:54. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:21, 9:06.

**WALTHAM—Embassy:** "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

**WATERTOWN — Coolidge:** "Look Who's Laughing," Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:30, 7:30.
**Watertown Square:** "The Great Lie," Bette Davis and George Brent. "Mystery Ship," Lola Lane and Paul Kelly. 1:45, 7:45.

**WAVERLEY — Strand:** "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 3 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse:** "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "March of Time." 2:15 and 7:45 daily except Sundays.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton:** "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

**WINCHESTER—Winchester:** "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:31, 8:01. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 2:14, 6:40, 10:07.

## New Yorkers Move to Country And Furnish Six-Room House for Only $150

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Furnishing a six-room house in the country for $150 doesn't sound possible, but it is.

Edward D. Harvey of Westport, Conn., admits he was growing pudgy a year ago from urban life. His wife was growing tired of the city. They decided the thing to do was to get a place in the country, but neither saw quite how it could be accomplished This was before the imminence of air attack made rural life seem more than ever desirable.

They sublet their New York apartment furnished, but this left them out on a limb, because the idiotic, ideal little house they discovered overlooking Westport had no furniture.

**For Less Than Planned**

However, it was cheap enough to justify furnishing it just for the summer if it could be done for $200. Actually, they did it for $50 less than that, with the result that when they decided to become permanent commuters last fall, they sold their town furnishings and are still living with their $150 worth.

"Appletree House," built by the illustrator, Remington Schuyler, is a Hansel and Gretel affair on five levels. The largest room is only 11'x12'6". There is a "master bedroom" whose master might have been a midget. It is 11'x8'6" with eight windows and sloping beams. There are also a microscopic guest room, dining room, kitchen, and playroom.

The game was to find furniture small enough to fit, casual enough not to disturb the mood. Anything full size, anything that even approached the slight elegance of mahogany, locked embarrassed. They finally hit on pine—good, simple, old New England pine which takes rich shades of red and gold when it weathers, and is always honest and naïve. They chose a simple, unifying color scheme—greenish-blue for the interior trim throughout, with touches of Chinese red for contrast in the living room, dining room and playroom. In the bedrooms and bath it was combined with butter yellow.

After one disastrous failure, the right shade for the woodwork was obtained by dangling strips of drapery material before the eyes of more or less reluctant painters.

Armed with sizes of rooms and wall spaces, the Harveys visited secondhand stores and storage places that sold unclaimed furniture. It must be small, puckish if possible, and of pine or a kindred wood.

As the State laws of Connecticut require secondhand beds to be sterilized thoroughly, it was possible to be completely cheerful about a double box spring at $7; a mattress to fit it for another $7; two couches at $5 apiece, and an upholstered wing chair for $5.

**Amateur Talent Succeeds**

Getting the box spring into the master bedroom was a matter for blood, tears and gray hair, one which the moving men finally abandoned with hard words for the architect, but it was eventually accomplished by amateur talent.

The wing chair had to be eased through the living room window, and subsequent efforts to transfer it to other parts of the house met with stern defeat. It was a solid, grimy little fellow which might have held one of the Three Bears. Its overstuffed arms, when bared to the elbow, proved decent enough to sandpaper, wax, oil, and leave alone. Scrubbed, dried, and reupholstered with tightly tacked muslin, it was ready for a blue-green slipcover.

A thrift shop yielded a Chinese chest with a brass lock and blemishes. It was glorified with a label which said in faded ink, "Mr. Hearst's fur coats," and turned out to be of mothproof, South American wood. It was happily priced at $3. In another junk shop a little old blanket chest with handmade hinges was $2.50. Two bedside cabinets—they needed their paint scraped off—were $2 apiece, and an aged chair, slightly wobbly but amenable, was $3.

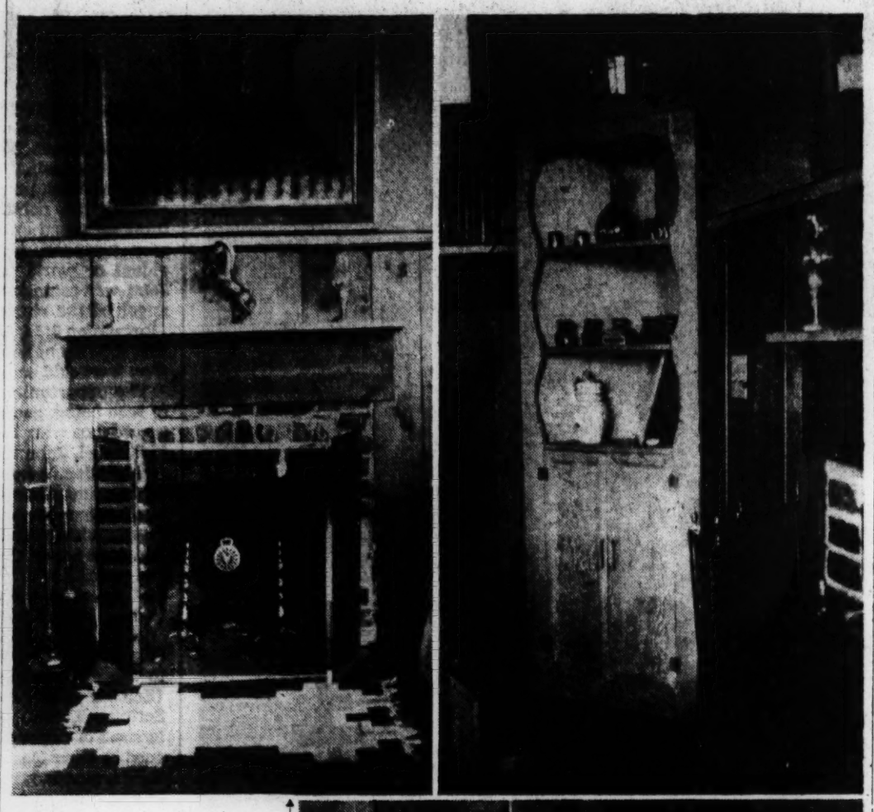
For the playroom, the attic of a storage place provided a wonderful wicker chaise lounge. It was 75 cents, and another substantial wicker chair was 50 cents. Both of these were later painted to match the woodwork.

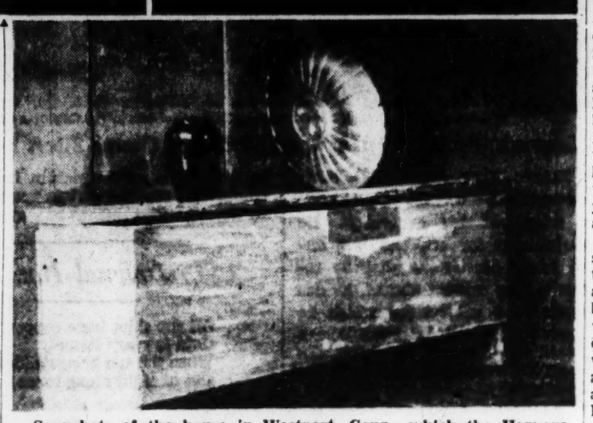
**Secondhand Shops Exhausted**

Another secondhand dealer provided an old single pine bed—more authentic than comfortable—for $18.

This about exhausted the resources of the secondhand shops. There still was no furniture for the dining room except the blanket chest, which held table linens. The living room was skimpily provided for, and there was no place for the master midget to keep his underwear.

Unpainted furniture was the solution. Prices of unpainted pine seemed ridiculously low. It was finished roughly, but hours of sandpapering, waxing, and oiling brought out a honey color, a rich grain, and a lucent texture which made it fit in unobtrusively with older pieces.





**Snapshots of the house in Westport, Conn., which the Harveys furnished for $150. Top left: A mirror over the fireplace gives size to the living room. The glass was from a dilapidated bureau, which also furnished the rich old pine in which the mirror is framed. Top right: The corner cupboard, of unpainted pine which has been sandpapered and rubbed down with oil and wax, cost $5.39. Lower: This old blanket chest, with original hinges, cost $2.50 in a secondhand shop.**

Two corner cupboards for the living room were $5.39 apiece. A chest of drawers was $8.98. A drop-leaf table large enough to serve four was $3.49. Four chairs were 77 cents apiece.

Rugs usually are a tough item of expense, but with a roguish house, scatter rugs seemed appropriate. The Westport Woman's Exchange furnished hand-hooked cotton ones made in Newfoundland. Four or five of these combined the right tones, were delightfully patterned, and ranged in price from $1.25 to $5, depending on size and workmanship. A department store had two jute rugs left over from a shipment from India, handwoven in a geometric design of aqua and navy on a neutral ground, which served in the playroom.

**Mill-Ends Suffice**

Slipcover and drapery materials came from one of the numerous mill-end spots. A heavy herringbone cotton weave came to only 55 cents a yard. Tucked away on a lower shelf was a bolt of bathing-suit material from which the rubber had evaporated. At 30 cents a yard it made impressive draperies for the living room.

For the dining room, kitchen, and playroom there was a heavy cotton crash demurely printed with red beasties, at 15 cents a yard. For the bedrooms, the same mill-end shop furnished embroidered organdy in yellow for 35 cents a yard.

Maple candle-stand floor lamps were $2.75 apiece and served also as chairside tables. A pair of square-based, blonde maple lamps with oyster fabric shades at the department stores came to $2.34 apiece. Electric sockets (45 cents) were fitted into gracious old bottles and shaded with plain parchment for the other rooms.

Mirrors were an important final consideration, and the remainder of the budget went for them. One of the Harveys' neighbors had, among other talents, a flair for old wood. Various shapes of glass were picked up in secondhand shops and re-framed with wood from a dilapidated barn. Having burned in sun and weather for nearly a century and a half, it had accumulated color with years, and developed a rich, robust hue.

The result is a house which is adequate as it stands, diverting, and subject to constant revision as old pieces can be found to replace the temporary.

## Clothes Must Be 'Right' Rather Than 'Chic' For Wartime Era, Says Mainbocher

**By Barbara E. Scott Fisher**
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Mainbocher, that gifted American who went to Paris and made a place for himself at the height of the French couture, back again in New York, has found a new word for fashion.

"In the past," he declares, "I have found the word 'chic' overused from time to time, and have tried to find a fresh word that would adequately express the same ineffable quality. But always in vain, for no other word would do, no other word had such exact and innate meaning. Now, however, no less an influence than world events has brought forward a temporary substitute. It is the word 'Right.'

"At the present moment in America, where almost every woman is a career woman working in some way to win the war, to say 'how chic' she looks is surely not such a compliment as to say she looks 'so right.'"

In making his spring collection, Mainbocher has kept this before him as a basis for his designs, he says.

**Rejects Prewar Devices**

"To achieve this new look of luscious plainness (rather than a simplicity that was just feeble), I have concentrated with all the intensity of which I am capable on a ceaseless rejection of prewar dressmaking devices, prewar cuts no longer essential, and the prewar diversion of designing for designing's sake." He says, "This has kept me on the tips of my toes, but by trying to eliminate superfluous details and keep to essentials, I really believe 'something has been added.' The result of all this effort is an appearance of youth which in itself gives courage.

"For instance, I wanted to offer some wrap-over dresses because they are the easiest to put on and also give timely freedom of action; but the hiked-up drapery which was the easy way to do it seemed embarrassingly prewar to me. It was not until I had worked out almost an invisible means of achieving this lovely summer liberty that these wrap-over dresses looked 'right' to me."

**No Military Influence**

Wrapped skirts appear in several versions in the Mainbocher collection, but are so cleverly designed that you must have a keen knowledge of clothes to discover that they are or where they fasten.

Mainbocher includes scarves of every description and finds them both beautiful and useful. Sometimes they are used as an integral part of the plan of the dress, sometimes they even appear inside a tailored suit instead of a blouse.

No military influence of any kind is noticeable in these clothes. Mainbocher feels that men see enough uniforms in the forces, and uniforms for women are for service only. His embroidered cardigans, so popular in previous seasons, appear again by special request.

In materials, he shows a partiality for cottons, and uses lots of them. Shantung, taffeta, silk, flannel, shirtings borrowed from the men, and prints that include all manner of entertaining designs from mermaids to banana trees, find themselves marvelous media for his talents. To these must be added polka dots which he particularly enjoys, this time varied with bowknot and garland designs.

Summing up his collection, he adds: "I do not think that fine dressmaking needs any excuse, for it is one of the outward visible signs of a civilized and co-ordinated existence. But dressmaking, like every other occupation must order and discipline itself, and out of this control and restraint will come the new style, the style of looking 'Right.'

"I believe more than ever in quality — quality of simplicity, quality of lasting value, as long as it can be found. I think a woman who 'lets herself go,' 'has no time for clothes,' etc., is bad for the morale of everyone with whom she comes in contact. I think also that a woman who looks as though she did not know there was a war on is equally depressing, so I have tried in this collection to discipline myself and my urge to create, in order to meet the new needs of the woman who as always will give thought to her appearance and to show that there is a genuine place for fashion, even in a war-shaken world, if it is a fashion of actuality. I have tried to make a fashion that was soft and yet trim, neat yet not regimented.

"Few women will have as many clothes as in the past. But woman's armour is not made of steel, and the clothes she does have will, I hope, be of great help to her if they are both right for herself and for these troubled times."

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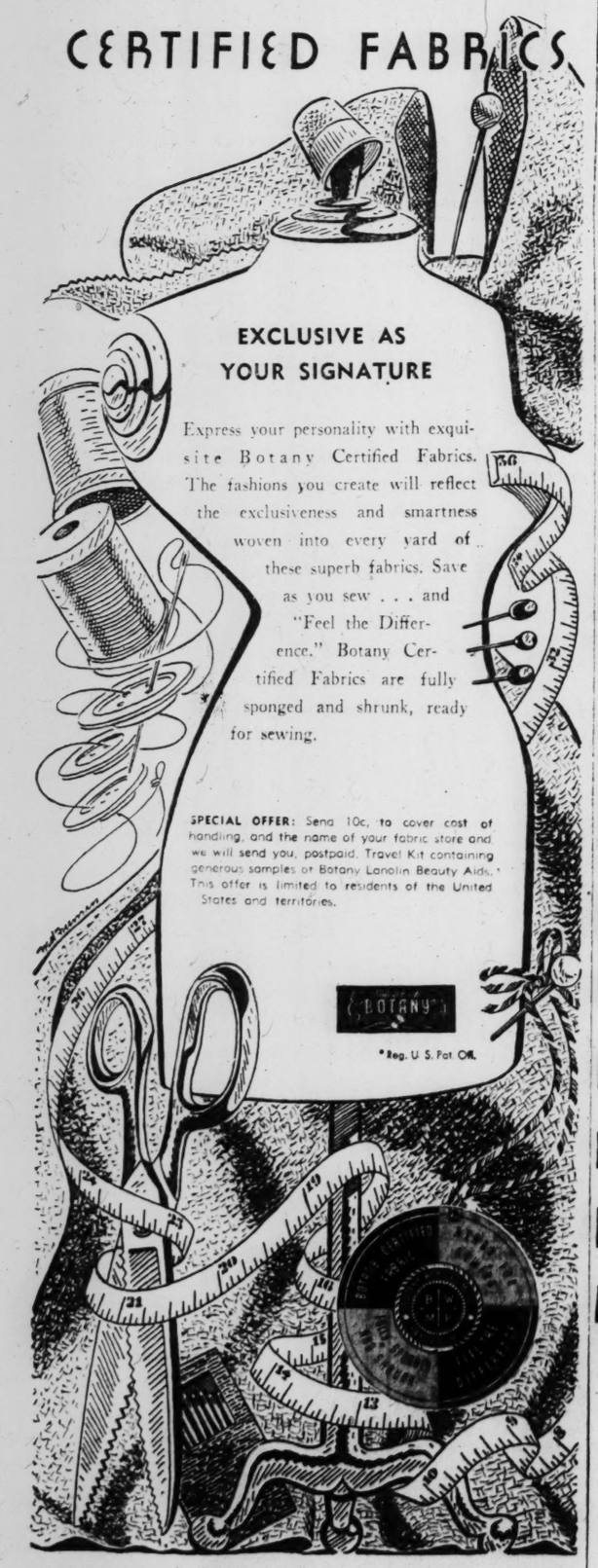

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# The Home Forum



## A Certain Chelsea Garden

BEFORE THE SNOW MELTED, Jeremiah and I, each morning, walked to the end of the garden —let those who would call it back yard—to peer eagerly for the tip of a crocus. Hadn't I read that crocuses poke their heads up through snow?

Finally, the last snow vanished. Faint swellings appeared on the ailanthus tree. The brilliant, brittle, blue-white days of late New York winter were becoming muted. Then, after a day of warm sun, there it was! One purple crocus. A crocus I myself had planted!

Many friends had scoffed, the fall before. A garden in Chelsea? Well, of course, there had been gardens—but that was long ago. Now the air was too full of soot. The soil was impoverished. It would cost a fortune to condition it, even though it were only a four-foot border around the flagged surface. And what did I know about gardening? In the Village, now, *tended* gardens could be had—for a price. Or I could take to commuting, Westchester, Connecticut, New Jersey—

* * *

But Jeremiah and I held our ground—literally. We had fallen in love with the apartment belonging to the garden. Miraculously, it met the demand of what seemed a curtailed budget, as well as our demand for spaciousness, in a "one room and bath." The fireplace was authentic, the crane for holding kettles intact, the space on either side precisely right for shelves to hold books and Italian pottery. And the resourceful superintendent, Leo, converted one of the two large closets into a complete, if compact, kitchen. (And the bathtub was an object of wonder! Six feet long, it delighted Jeremiah who broke all feline traditions by swimming whenever opportunity offered. Perhaps the defiance of tradition was because her name was a misnomer. To paraphrase Robert Frost: "Name cats some names and see what you do.")

So Jeremiah and I moved up from the more fashionable environs of Washington Square, to the apartment—or the garden—we never quite knew which. The furniture barely settled, with *Garden Guide* in hand, we procured top soil, fertilizer, straw, and bulbs—and set to work. After the planting, the winter seemed long, the waiting interminable. But finally, there it was—the purple crocus.

* * *

Within a week there were a dozen crocuses, as vari-colored as Easter eggs, followed by the first hyacinth. And, when the first golden daffodil appeared,

"Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance."

Soon the ailanthus tree was in full leaf. Birds waked us at daylight. We began gardening at six. And we began breakfasting in the garden where the neighborhood cats joined us—some sunning themselves on the fence top. But Mephistopheles, a large, glossy black cat with white, fierce-looking whiskers, who proved the most ingratiating of lap cats, delighted my heart by winding fastidiously in and out among our numbered blossoms, sniffing with discriminating approval, before joining Jeremiah over a plate of salmon.

Late March and April we spent on our knees, setting out pansies and petunias, trumpet-vines and honeysuckles, English ivy and zinnias, French marigolds and morning-glories, while we admired our eighteen purple iris. Up and down the old Ninth Avenue Elevated to Barclay Street, where flower-markets and nursery shops entice nostalgic gardeners, we hurried, for just a few more petunias, another lot of zinnias.

* * *

Jeremiah spent long days in the sun with Josie, a calico cat with Persian tail; lean, furtive François Villon, an alley-colored white cat with a black patch surrounding one eye, who lived on Twenty-third Street roof-tops, and who acquired here a chicken wing, there a chop, from any open window, as he scaled the fire escape leading to his aery haunts; Mephistopheles, who, for days on end, forsook the neighborhood Theological Seminary for us (it was our name for him, not theirs!); Minnie, a black and white, the largest and most maternal cat we have ever known; Phoebe, a fawn-eyed little Maltese; and Angel, pure white, named for disposition rather than appearance. (Jeremiah is an amber-eyed, tiger-striped tabby.) And never was a single flower nibbled, or a plant disturbed; although naps were relished in the warm earth among the pansies.

April softened into May, May into June, and we had all our meals in the patterned sunlight and shadow—usually with an attendant semicircle of cats. As the colors in the Italian pottery glowed in the sun, and the air over the garden grew increasingly fragrant with the warm smell of the earth and the mingled scents of the flowers; as we ate ripe figs and giant strawberries sent up to us from the Village by our Italian grocer, it was easy to fancy ourselves on some high-flung terrace, washed in warm Italian sunlight.

* * *

Then one day we knew what our garden lacked. Grass. Grass should be growing between our flags!

We didn't count the rows, but we used three packages of white clover seed. If derision attended our fall planting, hilarity was now unrestrained. But we ignored it, we persevered, we dug, we planted. On one point, at least, we agreed with Voltaire. And our reward was grass-grown flags with the "warm, strange smell of clover." Cats nibbled delicately and continued to bask in the sun while we basked in an atmosphere of weathered antiquity.

* * *

Eventually, we had to leave it. When that time came, we tried to see the whitewash scaling from the rickety fences, the pale vines on which the honeysuckle we longed for never bloomed, the ivy that did not climb, the zinnias which lost their battle with the caterpillars. We tried to remember that lilacs had never grown there. And we eventually convinced ourselves that we couldn't continue attaching to our ménage more and more neighbors' cats.

It wasn't easy. Even now, when the south wind ruffles through the forsythia and we look out our windows at the gardener digging among the rose bushes on the terraces surrounding us, doing whatever is necessary for lilacs, we remember the warm damp earth through our fingers, and the first purple crocus that poked its head up from the tight earth, the first golden daffodil that nodded its head in the wind. We hope our successors cultivated the iris.

And we hope that clover still blooms between the flags for Mephistopheles and François.

KATHARINE M. GAULT

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## *A Farewell to Flower Shows*

I like flower shows;
I like them enormously.
They come at the right time of year. Just when
Your galoshes are about worn out
And likewise your imagination and
You long for the smell of lilacs and daffodils,
Roses and the look of long, coiling earthworms.

I like flower shows;
They're so full of contradictions.
They take you inside a big building, and there
Is spring; with the actors sitting perfectly still
While the audience walks around them,
The biggest crowd always around the garden marked, "WRONG"
(The rock garden with the plaster bunny).
I like that.

I like flower shows;
They ask you to believe anything.
And you do. They ask you to believe it's a
Great big pine tree
Simply because they've wrapped cedar bark
Around an iron girder and pushed in some branches.
They almost make you believe that your very own lawn
Would grow like that: green, fine, without any weeds.
Now I ask you?

I like flower shows, especially
The things that go on behind the scenes.
Hundreds of workmen and hardly a sound;
No raised voices, no artistic temperament,
Just quiet men, with maybe a part of an orchid
Or a begonia in their caps.

I like flower shows;
They are so American in every particular.
They spend perfectly ridiculous sums of money
Creating the whole vast picture;
But they go hours without sleep
Putting the longest and most unpronounceable names
On the littlest flowers.
They order the hoses and watering-cans whisked out of sight
While the judges pretend the whole thing just grew.
They ring a loud gong after that
And let you in for a dollar.
I like flower shows.
I like them a lot.

ELIZABETH WOOLLEY

By Courtesy of the Minneapolis (Minnesota) Institute of Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SPRING IN PARADISE VALLEY": *An Etching by George Elbert Burr*

GEORGE ELBERT BURR (1859-1939) commenced his career in much the way of most American artists of his generation. He abandoned business for art, and was engaged first as an illustrator. After he returned from a long sojourn abroad, he devoted himself to a subject for which he became famous, the Great American Desert. He interpreted the moods of the desert, depicted the typical vegetation, expressed the sultriness and aridity.

In "Spring in Paradise Valley," we see the resplendent yucca tree bursting unexpectedly into blossom. The blade-like leaves contrast with the delicacy of the bell-shaped flowers which shoot forth like a display of fireworks. The yucca stirs the imagination for its stark beauty. Some yuccas yield a fruit which is edible. The roots of certain species are used by the American Indians as soap.

## *Journal Item*

All the ships have copper hulls,
Gold is every funnel,
When the sun brings gilded gulls
Out of night's long tunnel.

Waters that do never sleep
Send their waves of greeting
Eastward in the joy of deep
Sea and sunrise meeting.

KEITH THOMAS

## A banda direita

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página

OS ACONTECIMENTOS do mundo mostram que se está tornando cada vez mais difícil permanecer-se neutro em tempos de tensão e violência. A política de apaziguamento, a procrastinação, o adiamento de uma decisão que finalmente terá de ser tomada, o subterfúgio que evita o ponto a ser debatido, ou o pensamento otimista baseado tão somente na falta de discernimento poderão postergar os problemas individuais ou os problemas do mundo, mas nunca resolvê-los. São João, em sua visão recebeu a ordem de escrever "ao anjo da igreja que está em Laodicea" (Apocalipse 3:14, 15), "Eu sei as tuas obras, que nem és frio nem quente: oxalá foras frio ou quente!"

A oportunidade para comprovarmos os fatos do verdadeiro ser, e, com plena compreensão, agir de acôrdo com êles, está sempre presente. Em seu Evangelho, S. João escreveu que após a ressurreição de Jesús alguns dos discípulos foram pescar, e que naquela noite nada apanharam. De manhãzinha, Jesús estava em pé na praia e os admoestou dizendo (S. João 21:6), "Lançai a rede para a banda direita do barco, e achareis." E lemos que "lançaram-na pois, e já não a podiam tirar, pela multidão dos peixes."

Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, referindo-se a essa experiência dos discípulos, escreveu em *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras, pg. 35), "Convencidos da inutilidade da sua faina na escuridão, e despertados pela voz do seu Mestre, mudaram os seus métodos, voltaram-se das coisas materiais, e lançaram a rede para a banda direita." Adotar estratagemas humanos ou deixarmo-nos governar por expedientes é, frequentemente, afanar-nos inutilmente nas trevas. A verdadeira paz não pode ser obtida sacrificando-se aquilo que é direito e justo. Só pode ser bem sucedido aquilo que é verdadeiro e se baseia sôbre o infalível Princípio divino. Tudo mais terá finalmente de ceder e desaparecer porque não é de Deus, Verdade. Mesmo que do ponto de vista humano um êrro tenha sido cometido, pode-se ter a certeza que a Mente divina está eternamente agindo para revelar o caminho certo e a maneira de nele caminhar.

Às vezes sentimo-nos propensos a pensar que existem possivelmente diversas direções a tomar em determinado caso. Do ponto de vista espiritual só há um único lado certo, o lado que é conhecido por Deus. É sempre o lado da liberdade, da saúde, e da atividade correta. Ninguém precisa temer de que não possa ver o lado certo. O poder e a inteligência divina estão com cada um de nós para nos ajudar a perceber a verdade. Para aquele que se volve à inteligência infinita afim de saber o que deve fazer, não é difícil lançar "a rede para a banda direita."

Ao tomarmos o caminho certo somos ajudados pela compreensão de que Deus, o bem infinito, é Tudo-em-tudo, e que por consequência Êle não tem opositores; portanto não há em realidade oposição ao Seu govêrno que é todo-sábio e a todos ama. Mrs. Eddy ilumina claramente esta verdade em *Christian Healing* (A Cura Cristã, pg. 10) onde escreve: "Lembremo-nos de que Deus—o bem—é onipotente; portanto o mal é impotente. O bem só tem um lado,—não tem lado mau; a realidade só tem um lado, e êste é o lado bom." E mais adiante ela acrescenta: "Se desejares ser feliz, argumenta contigo mesmo em favor do lado da felicidade; toma o lado que desejas ver prevalecer e tem o cuidado de não falar em favor de ambos os lados, ou de argumentar mais em favor da tristeza do que da alegria. Tu és o advogado dêsse caso, e vencê-lo-ás ou perdê-lo-ás de acôrdo com o teu arrazoado."

Se alguém parece ser vítima de falsos apetites, poderá rebater os argumentos do mal, e tomar com confiança o lado da honestidade, da pureza e da espiritualidade. Isto ajudá-lo-á a enxergar a sua presente perfeição na própria semelhança de Deus, e conhecer corretamente seu próprio, verdadeiro, e imaculado eu espiritual.

Hoje em dia, muitas pessoas que carecem de saúde estão abandonando os métodos materiais e lançam as suas redes para o lado da cura espiritual assim como é praticada na Ciência Cristã. Aqueles que outrora acreditavam ser real a doença despertaram para descobrir que tinham estado a encarar a existência como se fosse material. Pelo ministério da Ciência Cristã os que julgavam ser a doença inevitável e incurável vieram a saber com alegria de que as condições de discórdia não fazem parte do seu verdadeiro eu na semelhança de Deus. Elas não lhes pertenciam nem eram necessárias. E quando viram que a perfeição é a eterna herança do homem de Deus, não acharam difícil de, em pensamento, tomar posição ao lado da saúde e da harmonia, e consequentemente ver ambas manifestadas na sua experiência.

Os atritos nas famílias e nos lares são frequentemente o resultado de se aderir a um ponto de vista material. O lado por onde se assume falsa responsabilidade, por onde se exerce dominação pessoal, ou se exorbita do direito de posse, não é mais correto do que o lado de dependência ou submissão passiva à arrogância. O modo de curar não é o de se adquirir coisas para si mesmo, nem o de se exercer o favoritismo em relação a outros, mas sim o do amor imparcial para com todos. Aquele que se volve à Mente divina para orientação, que se compenetra de estar subordinado só ao Amor divino, está lançando o pêso do seu pensamento para a banda direita. Não pode deixar de alcançar um senso mais elevado do homem real que depende de Deus e só por Deus é controlado, e se encontra incluído para sempre no seio da única família harmoniosa de idéias espirituais, governada pelo Amor.

Para aqueles que estiverem em apuros, mental ou físicamente, quer seja em casa, em lugares de opressão, em terras desoladas, em aeroplanos, em navios sôbre o mar, ou com exércitos em terra, a Ciência Cristã tornou possível utilizarem a correta atitude mental, e a compreensão da Verdade assegura a harmonia e a liberdade. Êste modo acertado de encarar as coisas não é de feição material. Êle torna-se, todavia, claro aos pesquisadores de mentalidade espiritual que humilde e honestamente procuram a Verdade. Tais pesquisadores, a-pesar-do testemunho contrário dos sentidos, ficam capacitados de coadunar o pensamento à onipotência, de tomar em sua própria conciência o lado do Princípio divino, Deus, e de depositar completa confiança no Espírito, o bem infinito. E a Mente divina sustenta-os no verdadeiro caminho até que a libertação tenha sido efetuada. Êles lançaram as suas redes para o lado direito e comprovarão as palavras de Deus, que Hosea escreveu (Hosea 1:10), "E acontecerá que no lugar onde se lhes dizia: Vós não sois meu povo, se lhes dirá: Vós sois filhos do Deus vivo."

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## The Right Side

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WORLD EVENTS show that it is increasingly difficult to remain neutral during times of stress. The policy of appeasement, procrastination, the deferring of a decision which must ultimately be made, evading the point at issue, or wishful thinking based on a lack of discernment may postpone, but cannot solve, individual or world problems. In his vision John was commanded to write "unto the angel of the church of the Laodiceans" (Revelation 3:14, 15), "I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot: I would thou wert cold or hot."

The opportunity to ascertain the facts of true being, and understandingly act in accordance with them, is ever present. In his Gospel, John records that after Jesus' resurrection, some of the disciples went fishing, and that night they caught nothing. In the morning Jesus, standing on the shore, admonished them (John 21:6), "Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find." And we read that "they cast therefore, and now they were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, referring to the disciples' experience, has written (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 35), "Convinced of the fruitlessness of their toil in the dark and wakened by their Master's voice, they changed their methods, turned away from material things, and cast their net on the right side." To adopt mistaken human policies or to be governed by expediency is often to toil fruitlessly in the dark. True peace cannot be obtained at the sacrifice of what is right and just. That which is true, which is based upon unerring divine Principle, alone can succeed. All else must eventually yield and disappear because it is not of God, Truth. Even if from a human standpoint a mistake has been made, one can be certain that divine Mind is eternally operating to reveal the correct path and the way to walk therein.

We are sometimes prone to think that there are several possible sides to take in a given instance. From the spiritual standpoint there is only one right side, the side which is known to God. It is always the side of freedom, health, and right activity. No one need fear that he cannot see the right side. The divine power and intelligence are with each one to aid him in perceiving the truth. It is not hard for one who looks to infinite intelligence to know what to do, to "cast the net on the right side."

One is aided in taking the right side by the understanding that God, infinite good, is All-in-all, and that consequently He has no opposite; hence there is in reality no opposition to His all-wise, all-loving, just government. Clearly does Mrs. Eddy illumine this truth in "Christian Healing" (p. 10) where she writes: "Let us remember that God—good—is omnipotent; therefore evil is impotent. There is but one side to good,—it has no evil side; there is but one side to reality, and that is the good side." And she adds farther on: "If you wish to be happy, argue with yourself on the side of happiness; take the side you wish to carry, and be careful not to talk on both sides, or to argue stronger for sorrow than for joy. You are the attorney for the case, and will win or lose according to your plea."

If one seems to be a victim of false appetite, he can refute evil's arguments, and with confidence take the side of honesty, purity, and spirituality. This will help him to see his present perfection as God's own likeness, and learn aright his true, unblemished, spiritual selfhood.

Today, many in need of health are turning away from material methods and casting their nets on the side of spiritual healing as practiced in Christian Science. They who once believed that sickness was real have wakened to find that they had been taking the wrong view of existence as material. Through the ministrations of Christian Science those who had believed disease to be inevitable and incurable have learned with joy that discordant conditions are no part of their true selfhood in God's likeness. They neither belonged to them nor were they necessary. And when they have seen that perfection is the eternal heritage of God's man, they have not found it difficult to take the side of health and harmony in their thinking, and consequently to have both manifested in their experience.

Friction in families and households sometimes results from adhering to a material point of view. The side of false responsibility, personal domination, or possessiveness is no more correct than is the side of dependence or passive submission to arrogance. The healing way is not through acquisitiveness for oneself, nor through favoritism to others, but in impartial love for all. The one who turns to divine Mind for guidance, who realizes that he is subordinate to divine Love alone, is casting the weight of his thinking on the right side. He cannot help gaining a higher sense of the real man, dependent upon and controlled by God alone, forever embraced in Love's government of its one harmonious family of spiritual ideas.

To those in need, mentally or physically, whether at home, in oppressed places, in desolate lands, in aeroplanes, on ships at sea, or with armies on land, Christian Science has made available the right mental attitude, and the understanding of Truth assures harmony and freedom. This right view is not one of material outlining. It becomes plain, however, to the humble, honest, and spiritually-minded seekers for Truth. These are enabled, despite the testimony of the opposing senses, to ally thought with omnipotence, to take the side of divine Principle, God, in their own consciousness and to maintain utter reliance on Spirit, infinite good. And the divine Mind sustains them in the true way until deliverance is wrought. They have cast their nets on the right side, and will prove God's words, as recorded by Hosea (Hosea 1:10), "In the place where it was said unto them, Ye are not my people, there it shall be said unto them, Ye are the sons of the living God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese.]

## Induction Into Loreto

WHEN WE CAME BACK from the early morning collecting we sailed immediately for the port of Loreto. We were eager to see this town, for it was the first successful settlement on the Peninsula, and its church is the oldest mission of all. Here the inhospitality of Lower California had finally been conquered and a colony had taken root in the face of hunger and mishap. From the sea, the town was buried in a grove of palms and greenery. We dropped anchor and searched the shore with our glasses. A line of canoes lay on the beach and a group of men sat on the sand by the canoes and watched us; comfortable, lazy-looking men in white clothes. When our anchor dropped they got up and made for the town. Of course, they had to find their uniforms, and since Loreto was not very often visited and since the Governor had *not* recently been there, this may not have been so easy. . . . Senor, the official, had to shave and scent himself and dress. It all takes time, and the boat in the harbor will wait. It didn't look like much of a boat anyway, but at least it was a boat.

One fine thing about Mexican officials is that they greet a fishing-boat with the same serious ceremony they would afford the *Queen Mary*, and the *Queen Mary* would have to wait just as long. . . . We came to them and they made us feel, not like stodgy people in a purse-seiner, but like ambassadors from Ultra Marina bringing letters of greeting out of the distances. It is no wonder that we too scurried for clean shirts, that Tony put on his master's cap, and Tiny polished the naval insignia on his. . . . We were not smart, not very alert, but we were clean and we smelled rather delicious. Sparky sprinkled us with shaving lotion and we filled the air with an odor of flowers. If the *brazo*, the double embrace, should be indicated by any feeling of uncontrollable goodwill, we were ready.

The men came back to the beach in their uniforms, paddled out, and we passed the ceremony of induction. Loreto was asleep in the sunshine, a lovely town, with gardens in every yard and only the streets white and hot.—From "Sea of Cortez," by JOHN STEINBECK and EDWARD F. RICKETTS. (New York: Viking.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1942



# *Intimate Message: Washington*

*Washington Becomes an Unpredictable City* ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

I used to feel that I knew this quiet city on the Potomac, but lately I've begun to realize we're going to have to get acquainted all over again. It's changing so.

First inclination of Washington "cave dwellers" is to plan their shopping, their downtown meals, and their social life so the newcomers won't interfere. But you can't escape long. Besides, I like to know what's happening to my city.

On the bus going home from work two young girls are talking. "Do you ever see anyone from Nebraska?" one asks. "Hardly ever. You're the first person I've seen from home for weeks."

They compare living conditions. One complains about paying $20 a month for a room furnished only with twin beds, shared with another girl. "If I only had a place to wash my blouses," she laments. "It keeps me broke running to the cleaners with them."

Then they began to inquire circumspectly—as do most young women—about each other's dates. One confided that she was pretty lucky. At least there were two boys to take out the 10 girls at the boarding house where she lived.

**Calls for Sympathy Heard**

In an F Street waffle shop during a blackout the other night, a sad-eyed young woman had begun telling me she had just lost her job with the British Purchasing Mission. She was a Canadian alone in Washington and in search of a shoulder—even of a stranger—to cry upon. Things like that never happened to me in the Washington I am accustomed to.

Go out to friends' houses in the evening and you meet "Mr. Jones, president of the such-and-such company of Detroit, who's now with OPA. We were fraternity brothers in college," or you may even meet a former Premier of France or a Pretender to a European throne.

Your routine of going and coming to the office is upset. Today you get a seat on the bus, but when that big new apartment house down at the corner is ready for occupancy, you may not. You used to avoid the crowds going home by staying down until 5 or 5:15, but now they are all working longer, staggered hours and there's no escaping them.

The friends I used to drop in on unannounced for supper have been moved to Philadelphia—with the Immigration Service. Their house they rented to a Philadelphia newspaper man sent to Washington to cover the Army and Navy.

**Stores Open at Night**

Last Thursday department stores started staying open at night for the benefit of Government workers. Crowds on F Street rival the Christmas rush on Thursday nights. Many whole families—mother, father and the children—came and bought, but none quite so much as the eager young women spending their Government pay checks for spring clothes and knickknacks to brighten up their rented rooms.

Where there are high school pupils in the family, routine has had to be changed to the half-hour delay in school openings and closings to relieve the rush-hour transportation problem.

The outward appearance of the City is changing, too. Out our National Press Building window, for instance, we look across to the Virginia shore where the factory-like new Navy Building, on a slash of yellow clay, shares the horizon with the Arlington Amphitheater. Down lower on the site of the old airport the new War Department is a mass of unfinished construction. Right beneath us, workmen are swarming like ants on "Mellett's Madhouse," the new information center that President Roosevelt ordered and the Washington Post and the Congressional Economy Committee have been tormenting.

**Must Go Along or Get Left**

You never can tell what you're going to see or hear on the streets of Washington these days.

The local papers recently printed a story about a green bus driver who stopped his bus the other day and began to look around inquiringly. Imagine the amazement of his passengers when he told them he wasn't sure which turn to take next!

A taxi driver on the way to the Capitol the other day, told me he had come back two months early from Florida because of the dull season down there. Not that he needed the money. He usually lived winters on a pension, but there just wasn't enough excitement down there for him this winter, so he came back and took his cab out of storage.

Yesterday at lunch, a lady next to us was reprimanding the waitress. "You know I always have this chopped," she said.

"Lady," replied the waitress in an exasperated tone, "they're just too busy in the kitchen to change any orders today."

In wartime Washington, you go along with the swim, or get left far behind.

# *The Country Speaks: San Francisco*

*Investigate the Investigators?* ..... *By Nate White*

Many San Franciscans are quietly asking why a Senate subcommittee charged with investigating progress of the war industrial program on the West Coast should not be investigated.

Discontent with the public hearings here of a subcommittee of the Senate group, headed by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, was expressed when an investigation of the vital shipbuilding program of this West Coast center was sidetracked obviously for senatorial courtesy. Instead the subcommittee spent most of its time on a series of public works projects of dubious importance at the present time.

Although Donald M. Nelson, war production chief, had called for more and more ships and rumors were rampant here that the shipbuilding industry was clogged by numerous difficulties, the Truman subcommittee, composed of Senators Mon C. Wallgren (D) of Washington, Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, and Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, bowed to an agenda arranged by Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California as "senatorial courtesy."

**Time-Consuming Sortie**

This traditional courtesy might have been approved by Californians if Senator Downey had arranged an agenda here in San Francisco which pertained to the vital and all-important question of winning the war. Instead, the subcommittee took up valuable, limited time discussing an elaborate scheme for completely re-making San Francisco Bay, dividing it into two fresh-water lakes and one salt lake. Senator Downey was anxious to see this mammoth project, calling for the largest naval and air bases in the world, with huge underground depots hollowed out of hills surrounding the bay, thoroughly investigated by the Senators. The proposition, widely admired, is the conception of John Reber. It parallels in elaborate detail France's great Maginot Line and is based on the same theory—the theory of defense.

Although Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade, Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District, said he opposed undertaking the project, since there was great danger that inflowing ocean tides would fill up the Golden Gate with silt, and possible bombings might bottle up important naval installations, witnesses were still heard in support of the project.

Following this sortie into re-arranged geography, the Senators then moved to the question of sardine fishing in Monterey Bay. Senator Downey explained that he was not concerned about sardines in tins but about the vital chemicals from fish which would be of use to war industries. The Senators expressed concern that the Navy's conscription of fishing boats was too complete and that destruction of the West Coast fishing industry might cause the nation serious difficulties.

**Effect on Hens**

The poultry industry, it seems, may also be affected by a fish shortage. Egg-laying might fall off as much as 70 per cent, it was explained, if hens do not have fish meal to eat.

On the side in executive session the Senators heard Henry J. Kaiser, Western industrial magnate, President of the Permanente Magnesium Corporation and of shipbuilding yards here, explain that everything was going along smoothly. They later visited the Permanente plant.

On the matter of ships, Senator Wallgren explained that until three days before the hearings he and his colleagues had not heard of the Bay area's shipbuilding problems. "We left it all up to Senator Downey," he said. Senator Wallgren promised that in about three weeks the subcommittee might return to look into ships.

Explaining his plan to remake San Francisco Bay, Mr. Reber estimated that with "all the available machinery in the West" it could be completed in two years. It envisions two cross-bay moles, requiring 400 acres of rock stacked 40 feet high which would be hollowed out of the hills so as to leave caves, plus a number of locks and spillways. It would create Bay wharfage with a 50-foot draft for 200 miles and raise the level of the Bay 9 feet.

# *To Change the Subject:*

*War Hits Your Sweet-Tooth* ..... *By Bernice Stevens*

I had an elementary lesson in wartime economics and taxation the other day. And it all revolved around a penny piece of candy. "What we're concerned about," the clerk confided, "is how we're going to figure a way to collect the new tax on sales like these."

Candy is one of the commodities subject to the proposed excise tax, and I learned on pursuing the matter further with candy manufacturers, it threatens the future of penny candy. For how, they pointed out, can you figure or collect a tax on a penny's worth of gum drops or jelly beans, or a sucker or a peppermint stick? "And what about orange slices, candy corn, peppermints, lemon drops, green leaves, licorice sticks, and synthetic fried eggs in a pan?" I asked, remembering how I used to squander a nickel allowance.

"Their future is uncertain," the candy makers said sadly, "a problem we haven't solved to date." Even the oldest candy hit of all, the heart-shaped motto candy of the "Will You Be Mine," "I Love You," and the more modern "Hi Toots" variety, may be doomed, at least via the penny sales route.

**Penny Sweets Mount Up**

Looking into the situation from a statistical standpoint, I learned from the National Confectioners' Association that candy that is doled out so many pieces for a penny represents more than 15 per cent of the total sales throughout the country for an entire year, and that penny and nickel bars account for more than 35 per cent of the sales, which, as the association points out, is a considerable item.

"But what about fancy candy like you get from your boy friend?" I asked, thinking of romance in terms of thousands of dollars for victory through taxation. But only a bit more than 1 per cent showed up in the graph and that included St. Valentine's Day, Christmas, birthdays, and other special occasions, plus a pretty widespread liking for expensive creams and bon bons. It's the ten-cents-a-pound candy, the hard candy, the filled varieties, the fruit drops, the lozenges, the chewy pieces, the kisses, that make up most of the bulk sales, 33 3/5 of the total, to be exact. And being most accommodating, the National Confectioners' Association breaks down the figures further to show that candy which averages 27 cents a pound represents 8.7 per cent of the sales, and five- and ten-cent packages only 5.5 per cent.

**Their Troubles Pile Up**

Getting so deep into statistics, I figured I might as well go further and asked about priorities, which are a natural part of any business story these days.

And the candy people even face those, for there is no more foil for wrappers, there are restrictions on cellophane, paper and cardboard for boxes must be used sparingly, and candy can no longer be packed in tin. Sugar is rationed, of course, they have trouble getting spices, flavor, and nuts formerly imported from all over the world. Coconut becomes harder and harder to get, which may mean that there will be no more coconut creams "when present stocks are exhausted."

But, the candy makers hastily assured me, they will continue to make candy. They'll just change their recipes and will use more home-grown ingredients. This isn't for the sake of the children alone but for a good many adults, including laborers and factory workers.

They point with pride to the fact that in a single summer month workers in one steel mill consumed 500 pounds of gum drops. Also many candy factories must keep in operation to fill their war orders—individually wrapped hard candies and chocolate bars for the field rations of the Army, special packages for parachute troopers, and concentrated tablets for emergency rations.

# Peru Awake to Menace of Japanese 'Fifth Column'

**Nation's largest group of alien residents is being moved from strategic areas—Nipponese governed by stricter control than are citizens of Italy or Germany.**

**Americans at War**
Twenty-first of Forty-eight Articles

**By Roland Hall Sharp**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LIMA, Peru—Japanese outnumber by nearly two to one all of the other principal aliens resident in Peru. That single fact, combined with Peru's position fronting the Pacific, brings this country to the side of California as the two focal points of the "yellow peril" along this vast Pacific Coast.

In round numbers, 30,000 is the figure usually given for Japanese in Peru. Governmental sources trim it slightly, and differ somewhat in the process.

Japanese-born are listed at 17,800 by one official source. Peruvian-born Japanese add 8,500 for a total of 26,300.

This total is substantially the same as the one accepted by other Peruvian fact finders, although the components vary in different calculations.

With "fifth-column" activities of Japanese-Hawaiians fresh in memory, the first inquiry of a correspondent is likely to be this:

"Is Peru keeping a firm control over Japanese here?"

You are told in reply that Japanese are being moved from the coast in certain strategic sectors. Talara is prominently mentioned, Talara of the hot sands and the flowing oil.

Japanese cannot move, so the authorities say, without special permission.

## Highways Watched

Cars on the highways are stopped at frequent intervals by police making sure no Japanese is trying to slip through. How thorough the listing of Japanese is was not disclosed to me, but presumably the Peruvian police are keeping a close tab, as are the Brazilians on a much larger number of Japanese in the State of São Paulo.

Personal experience does not necessarily prove much, for your case might be an exception. But for what it is worth, be it recorded that not even the Brazilians gave me such a going-over as did the Peruvians. There couldn't have been any suspicion of Japanese connections, but whatever the reasons, my entry into Peru took some time.

First contact came on the crossing of Lake Titicaca by steamer. All went smoothly at Guaqui, the Bolivian lake port where we embarked as a brilliant sunset warmed the main cordillera of the Andes and poured pastel tints over the surface of this tremendous lake at an altitude of 12,500 feet.

The next morning, after a passage made memorable on the clean little ship by a full moon and open skies, we arrived at Puno. The Peruvian customs men began to go through my luggage.

For some time I had wondered at the complacency of other customs men in other countries, for they apparently did not discover the mysterious-looking apparatus I am carrying for the purpose of developing black-and-white films.

It is an Eastman Kodak Day-Load Tank, with appurtenances such as a coil of copper tube, rubber hoses, and necessary bottles of chemical. Ever since Rio de Janeiro, where necessity added this equipment to my luggage, it had ridden unmolested under shirts and incidentals.

Not so with the Peruvian Secret Police. They discovered not only the photographic equipment, which I had not tried to hide, but also wanted to know why I was carrying so many maps of South American countries. In this instance it didn't take long to explain my journalistic purpose and my unsuspicious identity. But every map was scanned, and it looked for a while as though they might be confiscated.

## Suspicious Officials

That was only a prelude to Lima. Arriving at Limatambo Airport, previous visits to Peru didn't help much with suspicious officials. Evidently with misgivings, the luggage was passed, and me with it.

In the taxi and ready to go, I was rather excitedly asked to come back for a re-examination, luggage and all. Every bottle of developer and fixer had to be pulled out. Why did I need all this strange apparatus? Who was I?

It all ended suddenly when the chief inspector was called from his office and quickly decided I wasn't dangerous. Repacking that bag was quite a job, but everyone pitched in and helped. The most suspicious became extremely cordial, and we parted in good humor.

All I can say is, I wouldn't want to be on the really suspicious list. By inference from this experience, any dangerous alien is being kept under sufficiently strict surveillance in Peru.

Regarding the stand of Government and people there appears little, if any, doubt. At every test they hold to the course of inter-American defense. The Senate, during an extraordinary session of Congress called to ratify the boundary settlement with Ecuador, went out of its way to commend the executive branch for its foreign policy at Rio.

"The Senate," reads this clean-cut statement, "taking into account the attitude adopted by Peru in the face of the threat that hangs over all the American peoples, proclaims its solidarity with the Executive in declaring the rupture of diplomatic and commercial relations with the countries of the totalitarian Axis which have declared war against the United States of America; and expresses its patriotic satisfaction for the frank and upright manner in which the Government has faced this decision, in harmony with the democratic principles which inspire the Constitution of the Nation and with the unmistakable will of the people."

As the Chamber of Deputies concurred in a similar declaration, Peru's revived Congress stands solidly behind the diplomacy of all necessary support for other free peoples.

## 10,000 Chinese

Apart from the Japanese colonies, which are concentrated along the coast and especially in the neighborhood of Lima, Peru does not express concern over "fifth-column" activity. Chinese constitute the second-largest alien group, with some 10,000 who obviously are considered on the right side. German citizens are placed at 3,500, and Italians at 4,000.

In dealing with the three members of the totalitarian combine, Peru displays significant differences of severity. Only Japanese funds have been frozen. Peru feels able to cope with any financial troubles that might arise from German or Italian sources.

The Japanese and German diplomatic staffs have been moved to a hotel at Los Angeles, a small suburb 25 miles from Lima on the famous Central Highway that zooms up into the Andes through the valley of the Rio Rimac.

Revealing as to Peruvian attitudes toward the Italians here is the fact that the Italian diplomatic staff remains in Lima, under surveillance, but in its own homes. As in most countries of South America, Italians are not viewed with alarm.

Economic restrictions follow the same pattern, resting most heavily on Japan. Even before the Rio conference, and almost immediately after Japan attacked the United States, Peru penalized Nippon. Decrees of Dec. 8, one day after Pearl Harbor, and regulations of Dec. 10, accomplished two important purposes. They are:

1. Freezing of Japanese funds.
2. Ban on re-export of Japanese merchandise in Peruvian ports.

In many instances, Peru has been above the average American level as registered at Rio. Communications, for example, have been cut entirely with Japan. Since Japan has not informed Peru where its diplomatic representatives in Japan are, or what has happened to them, Peru permits no cables to the Island Kingdom.

## No Code Permitted

Germany and Italy may communicate, but only in plain language. No code is permitted. Also, they must use one of the four languages of America—Spanish, English, Portuguese, or French. Obviously all dispatches are rigidly censored.

German, Italian, and Japanese propaganda has been stopped, at least in its visible manifestations. Some time ago the Germans had to stop publication of their German-language bulletin, Neueste Deutsche Nachrichten. It was not supposed to have any connection with the German Consulate, but Peruvians noted that its address of publication coincided with that of Carl Dedering, German Consul.

One potent reason for Peru's alignment with the United States is that no other country of South America has a more direct interest in keeping the Panama Canal open and in friendly hands. Before the Canal was completed, Peru used to speak of itself as the "last corner of the earth." Even Chile was closer to Europe, then the focus of South American interest. Ships from Europe or eastern United States had to round the Horn, then drive slowly northward to Peru. Ecuador was even more remote in those days, but Colombia had an outlet on the Caribbean.

But aside from material interests, Peru's stand is credited by reliable observers to a genuine solidarity with the other free peoples.

Many are the measures of collaboration being worked out between the United States and Peru for defense of the Peruvian economy, as well as of its long, barren coast. There are few harbors. Callao, seaport for Lima, is the most highly developed.

Peruvian attitudes toward the boundary accord with Ecuador, signed in Rio de Janeiro, are given highest expression by President Prado. He told Congress, when presenting the protocol for ratification, that it was "jubilantly" received by the Peruvian people, since in it they see realized "their legitimate aspirations" and the "opening of new and unlimited horizons for their united and creative action."

Peru has ratified, and preparations are underway for a definitive marking of the new boundary, also accepted by Ecuador.

In Peruvian Cities Like Arequipa, Japanese Are Under Close Surveillance

**The "Fabrica de Meubles Tanaka," in the Japanese District of Lima**

This is a furniture factory, shown left, which bears the name of the author of the famous "Tanaka Memorial" in which Japan's plan of Asiatic expansion was disclosed.

Roland Hall Sharp

**Japanese Children Photographed by Mr. Sharp in Lima**

# Brazil Alert to Danger of Japanese Holdings

*Wide World-Associated Press*

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Since the turn of the century, Japanese have been filtering into this huge country, legally and illegally, until today they form Japan's biggest and perhaps best-organized foreign colony.

Brazil is becoming uneasy over the huge concentration of Japanese and last week police rounded up two groups for alleged "fifth column" activity. Indications were, authorities said, that the colony in Sao Paulo was "in a state of readiness for orders from Tokyo."

In the interior of the State of Sao Paulo about 150,000 Japanese control 1,200,000 acres (approximately the area of the State of Delaware), while in the vast state of Amazonas, on both sides of the world's greatest river, Japanese own more than 6,000,000 acres of Brazilian land (equal in area to the State of Maryland.

While immigration statistics show a total of 185,799 Japanese entered Brazil from 1904 through 1939, it is believed today that the country contains over 500,000 foreign-born or first generation Brazilian-born—all of whom consider themselves Japanese and all of whom are registered with various Japanese consulates as citizens.

Other smaller colonies exist in the State of Matto Grosso, Rio Grande Do Sul, and Parana. In the outskirts of the federal capital of Rio de Janeiro much truck farming land is worked by Japanese.

The Sao Paulo Colony, often called a "piece of Japan in Brazil," is the best organized and the strongest. There travelers have marveled at the feeling of "passing from a Latin country into an oriental land."

There, until recently, the Japanese laugauge was spoken to such an extent that few of the colonists knew Portuguese, the language of Brazil, although many were Brazilian-born and Brazilian citizens.

Japanese schools taught in the tongue of the Emperor, and textbooks illustrated in Tokyo emphasized the glories of war and stressed "the historical enmity of the white man for the Japanese."

Brazilian schools, attendance at which is theoretically compulsory, were taught by Japanese-born naturalized Brazilians, who kept the tongue of their fatherland. Most business in these areas was conducted in Japanese, on a Japanese basis. Brazilians entering towns in the Japanese areas were treated coldly, as foreigners.

Recently a school inspector of the State of Sao Paulo, visting the town of Aracatuba, asked a class of youngsters, all Brazilian-born, which were Japanese and which were Brazilians. Their answer came as one voice:

"Japanese."

The Japanese, keeping to themselves generally far from the great centers of population, have attracted little attention in comparison with the more open and blatant efforts of Germans and Italians—but have remained even closer to their homeland.

Measures are being taken to remove Japanese from areas of vital strategic importance, to seize fields that might be secret airports, to control movements of Japanese within the country.

But in their own sectors the Japanese of Brazil are in too vast numbers for any sort of effective suppression.

# Strategic Moves by Paul Thompson of Chicago Count Heavily in Play-Off Victory

## Lynn Golfer At Pinehurst Beats Stars

PINEHURST, N. C., March 25 (AP)—Les Kennedy, 24, unemployed son of a Lynn, Mass., policeman, was the talk of this resort town today as a result of his par-wrecking 66 in the North and South open golf championship.

[Ed. Note.—That is to say, he was unemployed until last night, when Walter H. Wilcox, President of the Woburn (Mass.) Golf Club, announced that Kennedy would take over the duties this season of Phil Friel, who will enter the army soon.]

**Man Nobody Knew**

The unassuming youngster, with a sun-peeled nose and a shock of sunburned hair sticking out of his topless eyeshade cap, was the man nobody knew for most of yesterday, but when the day was ending and the pressure was on, the kid who had never won a tournament or come close blasted champion Sammy Snead and ex-champion Ben Hogan out of the lead.

He never batted an eye as he three-putted the 16th green. He just moved over to No. 17 and batted out a birdie deuce. He showed no trace of emotion as he missed the 18th green, and was impassive when his long putt for a par four rolled wide on the cup by two inches.

He didn't play the "19th hole." When the boys started looking for him, no one knew where he was stopping, and he did not hang around the club to pick up any loose plaudits.

**Won Only $550**

Kennedy has won only $550 in the full winter circuit. He was 10th in the Bing Crosby meet on the West Coast and tied for fifth in the Beaumont, Texas, open.

He worked as a pro at Newmarket, N. H., and at Lynn. "There wasn't much money in it," he said. "So when fall came I decided to try my fortune on the winter circuit."

Now he's busy cutting out a job for Hogan and Snead, whose 67's were forgotten in Kennedy's dazzling finish, and for open champion Craig Wood, former open champion Byron Nelson, and the other top-rankers.

## New Position

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Lou Chiozza, former New York Giants infielder, will radiocast Southern League games for the Memphis Chicks this season.

## Bob Quinn Thinks Club Better Than Last Year

By Ed Rumill
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SEBRING, Fla., March 25—A cool evening breeze was waving the potted palms on the hotel veranda as Bob Quinn, putting down his paper, confidently called this latest Braves outfit a marked improvement over the 1941 team. The Boston President and General Manager shook his head when someone suggested that he make a prediction on his team's berth at the finish of the next National League pennant race, but satisfied his listeners by going right down through the batting order of this new club.

"I'm going to start with the catching and there's a reason," Bob Quinn began. "My reason is that I think we have the best catching staff we have had since I came back to Boston to run the Braves.

**Lopez Great**

"Now understand me," he continued. "I'm talking about the staff as a whole. Remember, we had Al Lopez, whom I consider one of the best catchers the National League has ever had, and a fine fellow to boot. It may be a long time before we pick up someone like him. But for balance from top to bottom, this staff of Lombardi, Kluttz and Masi is far superior to anything we've ever had since I took the club. And you can make that as strong as you want to.

"You know, having a little punch down around the bottom of your batting order can make a big difference. Last year they could walk a couple of fellows, like West of Cooney, to get at the catcher and make him hit into a double play. We had no power at all down in that eighth spot. But there'll be none of that this year. Those other fellows aren't going to walk anybody to get at Lombardi or Kluttz, or even Masi.

**West Surprises**

"One of the big surprises to me in camp has been the play of Max West. I think the fellow has finally found his spot. He operates around there as if he'd been there all his life. And he's enjoying it. He knows he can do it. I admit he'll make a few mistakes out there, but I think he'll also hit in a few more runs now that he's finally settled in one place.

"If Cuccinello starts at second base, you know he'll be a better fielder than Rowell was last year. And I think Tony can go 100 games. Miller is going to be better at shortstop, too, because I had a long talk with him and I know he's going to hustle. We certainly will be just as well off at third base and we might be better. You can't talk much about that until you see who's going to play there.

"We've got three right-handers and two left-handers in the outfield, so we're pretty well protected against any kind of pitching. This Tommy Holmes looks like he's going to be quite a ball player If Chet Ross can get around on that ankle of his, we'll be all right out there.

"A lot depends on our pitching, of course. If our pitchers produce as I think they can, we'll win a lot more games than we did last year. You can bank on that. There are times when we haven't looked so good down here. I've listened to it every day for a couple of weeks. But if you judged every ball player and ball club on what they showed in spring training, you'd never be satisfied."

Speaking further about Max West's first-base play, Bob Quinn said: "Some people say he's awkward around the bag. All right, what if he is? Everybody can't be graceful. There are a lot of awkward people in this world who are getting results daily. West will, too."

* * *

Tomorrow the Braves play the third game of their Brooklyn series. The Dodgers make the one-hour bus trip from Daytona Beach to Sanford's Municipal Park.

* * *

Nanny Fernandez walked halfway from the clubhouse to the Sanford infield the other day on his hands and the Braves all stopped work to watch him. The young San Francisco rookie can also juggle three baseballs at one time and is now working on four.

* * *

Bob Quinn, too, is high on young Jim Wallace, the southpaw who is signed to a Hartford contract. Rarely does a 20-year-old boy have such natural "stuff" as this Evansville kid.

## *Army Officers Criticize AAU Soldier Rule*

BALTIMORE (AP)—Army morale chiefs in Baltimore and at the Aberdeen (Md.) Proving Ground joined in sharp criticism of the Amateur Athletic Union's suspension of a soldier athlete after he competed, under orders, with his service buddies against a professional basketball team.

Shortly after Maj. Richard O'Connell, morale chief for the Third Corps Area, said the suspension "smacks of Axis efforts by a fifth column and amounts to persecution," Maj. A. K. Punnell, Special Services Officer at Aberdeen, said the suspended player competed in the questioned game under orders of a superior officer.

Marty Passaglia, San Francisco selectee, and his teammates were directed to play against the Cumberland, Md. Oilers, a pro five, in February, Major Punnell said, by Lieut. Bruce E. Ferguson, Aberdeen athletic officer.

Passaglia was barred from a Baltimore amateur tourney because he participated and his team, a Y. M. H. A. five, withdrew promptly from competition.

## Sports Included Among Occupations To Be Affected

OTTAWA (CP)—Athletes are likely to have professional ambitions curbed under one of the manpower orders-in-council announced in the House of Commons by Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

Sport is included among the "restricted occupations" which may not take men between the ages of 27 and 45 as new employees unless special permission is granted by selective service officials, or unless the men concerned are unfit for military service or have been discharged from the armed forces for medical reasons.

One spokesman interpreted this as prohibiting men now engaged in amateur sport from turning professional if they are within the age limits. It will not affect the status of men now engaged in professional sport.

## Latin Chessmen Retain Laurels

Boston Public Latin School for the second year in a row is the champion of the Greater Boston Interscholastic Chess League, having retained its title at a meet over the week end at Huntington School in Boston. Runner-up was Brookline High School, which also was the winner of the second team championship.

Officers of the league elected for next season include Alan Goldberg of Brookline, President; and Victor Kimel of Latin School; while Lionel Perlo of Brookline and Carlisle Smith of Huntington were elected to the Steering Committee.

At the competition Weaver W. Adams, former State champion, played 16 boards simultaneously with the schoolboys and was victorious in each match.

In baseball the Yankees' first baseman is known as Ed Levy, but his legal name, recently acquired, is John L. Whitner.

## *Put Crimp in Bruins' Plans*

**Contribute Heavily to Chicago Win**

**These two players, rookie Alex Kaleta, left, and Harold (Mush) March, played mighty roles last night as the Chicago Black Hawks defeated the Bruins 4-0 at the Garden. Kaleta, now completing his first year in the National Hockey League, had a hand in three of his team's four goals, while March, a 14-year veteran of major-league play, completely bottled up Roy Conacher to deprive the Bruins of their main scoring threat.**

## *In the Dugout*
### *with Rumill*

**Waner Talks on Hitting**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SEBRING, Fla.—Paul Waner had the floor. "No player can become a good hitter in the big leagues until he learns to swing his bat level with the ground," said the Boston Braves' outfielder and one of the top-ranking batters of all time. "That's the trouble with most of these young fellows. They bring their bat around; and, just as it reaches a point above the middle of the plate, the heavy end is six inches closer to the ground than the handle end where they take their grip.

"When you swing a bat this way, you must have extraordinary eyes and wrists to meet the ball square. The actual point of contact is reduced to a spot the size of a half dollar—perhaps even smaller. But when your bat is level with the plate, you can meet the ball anywhere along the wood surface and drive it into the outfield.

**Watched Bottomley**

"I used to watch Jim Bottomley level his bat," Waner went on. "He was the master as far as I was concerned. I'd sit on the dugout steps and glue my eyes to his bat in batting practice. I studied the way he held his hands; how he got around on that inside pitch, and how he reached out and poked them into left field. Chick Hafey could do it pretty well, too.

"They ask me if I think that I can hit the ball as sharp now as I ever could. The answer is 'No.' After you've been around just so long, that little extra something is lost. A few years ago, I could put a spin on my line drives. They'd sink in front of the infielders or outfielders. The play would look easy as it went straight at an infielder, but when the ball hit the earth, the spin would make it shoot away in some crazy direction. I lost a lot of base hits that way, because the official scorers didn't figure the spin and thought the fielder had booted the ball.

**Something Missing**

"But I'm not complaining. I guess I've had my share. Now, though, I have to either hit them over the infielders' heads, or push them through the holes. A lot of balls that used to roll through are now being stopped. It isn't that the fielders are any better. Rather, that there isn't the snap behind the break of my wrists. As I said before, that extra something is missing.

"Lloyd (Waner) was telling me the same thing this winter. He says he's lost that extra drive. But I want to tell you that when that boy was a few years younger, there wasn't a harder man to retire in the big leagues. He was a pest up there at the plate and I'm sure glad he was on my side. He could scamper down the line back in '27 and '28. Almost anything hit on the ground was a base hit.

**Fooled Maranville**

"He'd hit one of those high bounders and laugh like anything as he ran down the line. He knew it was a hit. In fact, I told him one day I thought he could make two bases when the ball hit the plate and went 10 feet in the air. But he was satisfied to reach first. One time we were playing in Boston. It was the year Rabbit Maranville had come back out of the International League and was playing shortstop for the Braves. Lloyd hit a line drive right in front of Rabbit. It came at him on a short hop—bing, bing, and he had it. But thinking he had all the time in the world, he lobbed the ball across the diamond. You could have knocked him down with a straw when Lloyd beat the play.

"But that's the way Lloyd was. I don't think he ever weighed more than 140 pounds, but he could lay that bat against the ball. He let the pitcher furnish the power. An infield ball had to be handled perfectly to get him. About two or three times a year he'd get the ball between the outfielders and circle the bases. One day he hit one in Chicago and I sent him a long wire, collect, in which I told him to call it a season, because he wouldn't get another homer. He didn't say anything until after the season, and then he told me that if he'd got another homer—and you can be sure he was trying—I'd have gotten a telegram that would have cost me $25."

## Governor to Ask Race for Sunday

Although no official action has yet been taken, it became known today that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall plans to ask the Boston Athletic Association to stage its annual Marathon from Hopkinton to Boston on Sunday, April 19, instead of Monday, so as not to interfere with business and because the gasless Sundays will simplify arrangements. Walter Brown, B.A.A. President said he has not yet heard from the Governor, but that he would be glad to co-operate.

## *A. L. Semifinals As Indianapolis And Hershey Win*

*By the Associated Press*

Both semifinal competitions in the American Hockey League play-offs were tied last night as Hershey downed Cleveland 4-1 on Pennsylvania ice and Indianapolis beat Springfield 4-3 on the latter's own rink.

Indianapolis, winners of the western divisional title, won its contest with the Indians with less than two minutes of regular time remaining when Gus Geisebrecht beat goalie Mike Karakas. Karakas, regular Providence netminder, was subbing for the injured Earl Robertson. Previous to Geisebrecht's clincher, the clubs had alternated in scoring.

In the Cleveland-Hershey encounter, Don Deacon scored the Barons' only marker on his first appearance in the line-up in a month. After Deacon's score, however, the game was all Hershey.

The play-off standings in the American League are as follows:

**Class A Semifinal**
(Best of Five)

| | W | L | Pts | Gls For | Gls Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Springfield | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 10 |
| Indianapolis | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 10 |

**Class B Semifinal**
(Best of Three)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hershey | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| Cleveland | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 |

## *Eli Backstroke Ace May Break Three Records*

Yale's great back stroke champion, Danny Dannenbaum, may set three new records in the 150-yard specialty at the 19th annual N. C. A. A. swimming championships this Friday and Saturday in the fast Harvard Pool.

Already clocked at 1m. 35.5s. in an Eastern Intercollegiate League meet, the Eli junior may go below the Intercollegiate and N. C. A. A. championship mark of 1m. 34.2s, set by Princeton's Albert Vande Weghe in 1938. He is almost certain to eclipse the Harvard Pool time of 1m. 34.5s., also held by the former Tiger star.

Dannenbaum has bettered one of Vande Weghe's records, and he may well seize three more when pushed. On March 7 in the slow Princeton Pool, Danny struck his 1m. 35.5s. clip to shatter by three tenths of a second Vande Weghe's home tank record.

Although a great competitor, Dannenbaum will be called upon for an all-out effort in the trials Friday afternoon and the finals Friday evening. Matching him stroke for stroke will be Ohio State's Mark Follansbee and Bill Ryan, Michigan's Dick Reidl, and North Carolina's Denman Hammond, Princeton's Tom Shand, and Harvard's Bill Drucker.

Follansbee of Ohio State won the back stroke in the Big Ten meet with a time of 1m. 36.9s., the same time as that with which Dannenbaum won the Easterns at New Haven last week end. The Buckeye junior has been as low as 1m. 36s. this season.

## First Big Upset In Net Tourney

First major upset in the national indoor tennis championships at Longwood took place yesterday when Emily Lincoln of Brookline, Massachusetts State titlist, defeated third-ranked Mrs. Helen Pedersen Rihbany of New York, 6—2, 6—1, in a quarter-final match. Top-seeded Hope Knowles of Avon, Conn., reached the semifinal by eliminating Dorothy Wightman of Brookline 6—1, 6—0.

Other semifinalists were second-seeded Mrs. Richard Todd of Jackson Heights, N. Y., who defeated Kay Hubbell of Dedham, 6—2, 6—1, and fourth-ranked Katherine Winthrop of Hamilton, who scored over Judy Atterbury of Great Neck, L. I., 6—0, 7—5.

## 'Pics Face Eagles

The Boston Olympics, nearing the end of the season, meet Washington Eagles in a play-off game for the U. S. Amateur Hockey Association championship at the Garden tonight. Following this evening's contest the 'Pics have just four more games to play—two at home and two on the road.

Washington defeated the Olympics 4-0 in the first play-off game between the two clubs, and while the championship is a forlorn hope for the local skaters, they would like nothing better than to return the compliment to the Eagles tonight.

## Play-off Results For Stanley Cup

**Series A**
(Best of Seven)

At Toronto—Toronto 3, New York 1.
At New York—Toronto 4, New York 2.
At New York—New York 3, Toronto 0.

**Series B**
(Best of Three)

At Chicago—Boston 2, Chicago 1.
At Boston—Chicago 4, Boston 0.

**Series C**
(Best of Three)

At Detroit—Detroit 3, Montreal 1.
At Montreal—Montreal 5, Detroit 0.

## Prussian Guards

LAKELAND, Fla. (AP)—Dr. Gustave Nemitz, trainer for the Detroit Tigers, is a former member of the Prussian Guards. His son is a United States Army sergeant.

## Exhibition Baseball

*By the Associated Press*

**Results March 24**

Pittsburgh (N) 3, Chicago (N) 2.
Detroit (A) 8, New York (A) 1.
Brooklyn (N) 4, Boston (A) 3.
New York (N) 11, Philadelphia (N) 6.
Washington (A) 8, St. Louis (A) 1.
Cincinnati (N) 9, Cleveland (A) 6 (13 innings).
Chicago (A) 12, Philadelphia (A) 3.

## Hawks Force Deciding Game As Thoms and Rookies Shine

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

When the time comes for the National Hockey League's all-star coach to be announced, Paul Thompson of the Chicago Black Hawks will probably not be far behind. If he does not get the award, it will not be because he hasn't made some pretty smart moves.

Thompson, if he wished, could take practically all the credit for his Hawks' victory over Boston Bruins 4-0 at the Garden last night, a victory which tied the play-off series between the two teams and forces a third and deciding game at the Garden tomorrow night. Paul would not take that credit, however. He's not that kind of a fellow.

**Two Are Rookies**

But nevertheless it remains that three players he brought to the Hawks since he took over the reins in Chicago were chiefly responsible for the defeat of the Bruins. Two of the trio are rookies, Alex Kaleta and Bill Mosienko, and the other is a 10-year veteran, Bill Thoms, who was traded to the Hawks for Elwin (Doc) Romnes in the middle of the 1938-39 season.

Kaleta and Mosienko figured heavily in the Chicago points, the latter scoring the opener, and the former not only getting the second goal but having a hand in setting up the Hawks' last two tallies. Thoms, shifted back to defense from his regular forward position, raised havoc with the Bruins' attack and contributed to the Chicago attack by setting up breakaway plays from the blue line.

Kaleta has taken part in every game for the visitors this season, and received many votes for rookie of the year. A native of Canmore, Alberta, he had played every game previous at left wing, but last night, with Thoms dropping back to defense, he was shifted to right wing on a make-shift line with Bill Carse and George Allen. The result was three goals by this trio.

**Wears Helmet**

Mosienko, one of the few players in the league to wear a helmet and who only does so at the request of his mother and sister, has been Hawk property for two years. Half of this season he spent with Kansas City. When he came up, however, he stayed up.

While these three players captured most of the honors for the evening, it remained for little Harold (Mush) March—oldest veteran in point of service in the league—to spike Boston's scoring threat, Roy Conacher. Little Mush did such a bang-up job that the Bruin wing did not even get one good shot at Sam Lo Presti, who was recording his fourth shutout of the season.

**Over the Blue Line**

Lo Presti's shutout was one of three recorded last night, a feat which tied a similar occurrence in the play-offs six years ago to the night . . . In New York last evening Rangers defeated Toronto 3-0 to draw within a game of the leading Leafs, while in Montreal the Canadiens blanked Detroit 5-0 to square their series . . . Six years ago on March 24 Detroit beat Maroons 1-0, Boston defeated Toronto 3-0, and New York (now Brooklyn) Americans shut out Chicago 3-0.

* * *

The Bruins were victims of their own over-confidence . . . There was no more tension in the dressing room before the game than there is before a practice session . . . Dit Clapper hit the nail on the head when he said, "I guess all the boys thought they had to do was skate out on the ice and the game was theirs."

* * *

If the McGill line had only scored early in the first period when it had six shots at Lo Presti in two minutes . . . If Bruins win tomorrow, the first game against either Detroit or Montreal will be here Sunday . . . Public sale of tickets for tomorrow's game starts at 9 a. m.

## Norman Brown Shows Promise For Red Sox Pitching Staff

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ORLANDO, Fla., March 25—He may not make the grade this spring, but a year or two from now Norman Brown is expected to win a place on the Red Sox pitching staff. Theoretically, he is still in the competition for one of the two or three open berths on the Red Sox staff, but it is unlikely that Manager Joe Cronin will keep him for bull pen duty when he would be so much better off pitching in a fast minor league.

Brown has hurled against the Yankees, Louisville Colonels, and Detroit Tigers in his exhibition game trials to date. He did his best work, curiously, against the Yankees the first time he pitched. Perhaps it was because their batting eyes were not yet focused properly.

**Built Like Pitcher**

He is built like a pitcher, standing six feet two inches and weighing only 175 pounds. Lean and rangy, he is able to pitch overhand with a free and easy motion, yet he is not strictly a fast ball pitcher. Fair speed, a good curve, and control are his tools, and after five years in professional ball, he has a pretty good idea of how to use them.

Billy Evans, former director of the Red Sox farm system, found and signed Brown for the Red Sox. He was pitching in 1936 for a semi-professional team in Tarboro, N. C. He did not even rate as a regular, but was assigned to relief roles and batting practice stints.

**Was Inexperienced**

After graduating from Bennetsville (S. C.) High in the spring of 1936, Brown was inexperienced for the Coastal Plain League. This was a fast semi-pro organization. Charlie Keller of the Yankees and Johnny Humphries, White Sox pitcher, were playing in the league when Brown occupied his obscure position with Tarboro. Jim Tabor started also in the Coastal Plain League.

In 1937, his first year as a pro, Brown won 10, lost 11 games for Moultrie, Ga. He started the 1938 campaign with Moultrie, but was promoted to Canton in the Mid-Atlantic League. He won four games in 10 days and helped them reach the play-offs. His season's record was 20-12.

**Won 13 in 1940**

A sore arm handicapped him in 1939, when he pitched first for Rocky Mount and then for Canton; but in 1940 he won 13 games, lost five for Rocky Mount, and in the play-offs won four games. Last season he pitched for Greensboro, which took Rocky Mount's place, and for Heinie Manush won 13 games and lost eight to earn his second trial with the Red Sox. He was here last spring, but was soon released.

Brown is married and has a son nearly three years old. He works winters in a department store in Bennetsville. He probably is destined to pitch for Louisville this season.

## The Southern Exposure

Win Green, Red Sox trainer, sat down the other night and wished the Bruins luck in the Stanley Cup play-offs by sending everyone connected with the club a post card. He also sends pre-game telegrams which he thinks serve as a tonic . . . When he was a boy, Charlie Wagner says he used to carry a baseball around with him in his pockets, not to eat like apples, but to throw whenever he could find someone to play catch with him . . . The Sox play the Yankees in St. Petersburg tomorrow. The Yanks won the first exhibition between the teams at Sarasota, 3-1 in 11 innings, two weeks ago.

## Flumere Takes Place of Dunn At Northeastern

Emanuel "Foxy" Flumere, widely known local athlete and coach, last night was named head coach of football and basketball at Northeastern University. This appointment was made, according to Prof. Edward S. Parsons, Director of Student Activities, because Jimmy Dunn, who has been head football coach since 1937, is now on leave of absence serving as Second Lieutenant at Camp Lee, Virginia.

For the past year Flumere has been an assistant to Dunn as a varsity backfield coach and also coach of freshman basketball and baseball.

Graduating from Natick High School in '29, he entered Northeastern University, where he was captain and quarterback of the first intercollegiate football team to represent the University. He was forced to leave college in '33, but returned in '37 and continued his athletic career until graduation.

Sam West, new White Sox outfielder, has been in baseball 19 years.


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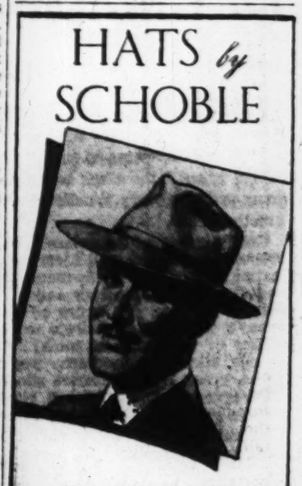

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 363,565
1942 volume to date 27,929,896
1941 volume to date 29,757,569

## Stocks Ease Fractionally; Trading Slow

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—A handful of coppers, aircrafts and communications shares made a little progress in today's stock market as industrial leaders shifted to lower ground.

The bond market, spotlighted recently by heavy buying of rail loans, lost its momentum and quotations were mixed.

Share price movements were small as a rule and near the final hour fractional declines predominated. Transfers were at the rate of around 300,000 shares.

In stocks most of the price swings were too narrow to have much meaning for speculative contingents. The market indexed its trend at the start with a mixture of minor gains and losses in the leaders. This form was maintained near the fourth hour.

Getting into advanced territory at times were U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, Western Union, Cerro de Pasco, and United Aircraft. Motors and steels were a little soft as was Westinghouse.

In an inactive curb, higher marks were posted by American Cyanamid and Pantepec Oil. In the minus division were American Gas & Electric, Glen Alden Coal, Bell Aircraft, Creole Petroleum, Pennsylvania Central Airlines, and Republic Aviation.

Lower priced railroad bonds, their steam apparently cooling, eased fractions to around a point toward the close of the market today although still trading in good volume.

Some of the more popular issues held their ground but it was obvious that buyers were turning cautious with quotations for many of the division at or near highest since early 1941.

Strength in International Telephone and Laclede Gas issues continued, some of the latter utility tending higher. Laclede 5½s, "A" 6s of '42 and "D" 5½s of '60 were among the gainers along with International Telephone 4½s and 5s.

Missouri Pacific "G" 5s of '78 and "F" 5s of '77 slipped, followed downward by Illinois Central 4¾s, Frisco 4½s of '78, Southern Railway 4s and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s.

Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles and Milwaukee 5s held steady.

U. S. Governments and the foreign dollar loans were neglected on the stock exchange, light turnover leaving prices in those divisions relatively steady.

## Nadler Sees Great Postwar Need For Wall Street Capital

NEW YORK, March 25—Wall Street will stage a great revival after the war in supplying the needs of domestic and overseas industry, while Washington will become the chief capital of the world, in the opinion of Dr. Marcus Nadler, professor of banking and finance at New York University.

Speaking at a meeting of the Association of Customers' Brokers in the governor's room of the New York Stock Exchange and stressing the future of Wall Street yesterday, Dr. Nadler saw the Government retaining its paramount position in building, farming and possibly transportation in the post-war years, but said all other industries would likely turn to Wall Street for financing.

There would be great need for capital after the war, he held, especially by overseas subsidiaries of such corporations as Standard Oil, Shell Union and the Texas Corporation which had lost oil installations worth $500,000,000 to $700,000,000. He predicted that America's capital market would be very active in aiding the conversion of domestic industry to peacetime pursuits.

During the war the new capital market was apt to be less and less active, he said, with new capital more or less rationed so that money might flow into Government bonds.

Few of Europe's cities would exert their pre-war influence, Britain would decline in importance as its colonies gained and Washington would become the hub of the post-war world, Dr. Nadler added. America would demand a strong China and would see that loans were made. Primarily to develop its transport system. Private capital would find other outlets for investment in the great Chinese market, he held.

## Jones Offers Loans To Coal Dealers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones has offered loans to retail coal dealers throughout the country to help them stock up on coal before next fall.

Mr. Jones explained that transportation difficulties and a possible shortage of coal in some areas may be averted if dealers stock up during the summer.

## Exchange Seat Price At New 45-Year Low

NEW YORK (AP)—The price of a seat on the New York Stock Exchange was $17,000, the lowest in 45 years.

Arrangements were made for sale of two exchange seats at $17,000 each, the cheapest since 1897. The previous low, equalled earlier this month, was $18,000.

The highest price paid so far this year for an exchange seat was $25,000, which was $10,000 below the top price paid in 1940.

| 1942 High | 1942 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49⅛ | 37¾ | Abbott (1.60a) | 1 | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | M'r 24 |
| 106¼ | 104 | Abbott 4% pf (4) | 1 | 104 | 104 | 104 | M'r 24 |
| 48¾ | 46 | Acme Steel (4) | 1 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ | M'r 14 |
| 7½ | 6¼ | Adams Ex (.60g) | 3 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | M'r 24 |
| 20½ | 19 | Adams-Mills (1) | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | M'r 23 |
| 11¾ | 10¼ | Addressog (⅓e) | 1 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ¼ |
| 32¼ | 30½ | Air Reduct (1a) | 4 | 32⅜ | 32½ | 32½ | + ⅜ |
| 2⅝ | 1¾ | Alaska Juneau | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Alleghany Corp | 1 | 1⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 3⅞ | Alleg pf xw | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 6 | 4 | Alleg pf $30 ww | 2 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 17 | 11¾ | Alleghany pr pf | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | M'r 23 |
| 22¾ | 19⅝ | Alleg Lud Stl ½e | 6 | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19½ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 3⅞ | Allen Indust (1) | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | M'r 24 |
| 149 | 119 | Al Ch&Dye (6a) | 2 | 126 | 126 | 126 | + 1½ |
| 12⅛ | 10⅞ | Allied Kid (1) | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 14¼ | 13 | Allied Mills 1¼g | 3 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 | — ⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 5 | Allied Strs (.15e) | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 81 | 71 | Allied Str pf (5) | 1 | 71 | 71 | 71 | M'r 19 |
| 30⅛ | 25⅛ | Allis-Ch M (¼e) | 4 | 26¾ | 26½ | 26¾ | + ¼ |
| 18¾ | 17½ | Alpha P Cem ¼e | 4 | 16¾ | 16⅝ | 16¾ | M'r 23 |
| 1½ | 1⅛ | Amal Leather | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | M'r 21 |
| 18⅞ | 16½ | Amal Lea pf 1½g | 3 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16¾ | M'r 6 |
| 56 | 44⅛ | Amerada Pet (2) | 2 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | |
| 23⅜ | 19 | Am Ag Ch (1.20) | 6 | 22¾ | 22 | 22¾ | M'r 24 |
| 48¼ | 31 | Am Airlines 1½g | 8 | 32 | 30 | 30 | — 1½ |
| 7¾ | 5⅞ | Am Bk Note .20e | 4 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3⅜ | Am Bosch (¼e) | 8 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | + ¼ |
| 33 | 26⅜ | Am Br Shoe(1⅓e) | 3 | 27¾ | 27½ | 27½ | — ⅜ |
| 1⅜ | 1⅛ | Am Cable & R | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 166 | 159 | Am Can (4) | 9 | 61 | 60⅜ | 60⅜ | — 1⅜ |
| 33 | 29¼ | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 160 | 169 | 160 | M'r 23 |
| 73⅝ | 68 | Am C & F pf(7) | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | + ⅛ |
| 20½ | 18 | Am Ch & C (1⅓e) | 3 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | |
| 110 | 108 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 95 | 69 | Am Chicle (4a) | | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | M'r 12 |
| 5⅜ | 4⅛ | Am Colortyp .15e | 2 | 71 | 71 | 71 | M'r 17 |
| 9¾ | 7½ | Am Comm Al | 2 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | M'r 23 |
| 22¾ | 17½ | Am Crys S (1e) | 6 | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | — ½ |
| ⅞ | ⅝ | Am Encaus Til | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | + ½ |
| 6 | 4½ | Am Europ (.40g) | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | M'r 24 |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | Am & For Pow | 6 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | M'r 24 |
| 24½ | 16¼ | A F P $6pf(.30k) | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 28 | 18⅞ | A F P $7pf(.35k) | 7 | 19¾ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1½ | Am & F P 2 pf | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | — ⅛ |
| 32 | 26½ | Am-Haw SS ¾e | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | M'r 13 |
| 35½ | 33½ | Am Hide & Lea | 4 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | M'r 24 |
| 46½ | 37 | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | M'r 18 |
| 1½ | 1⅛ | Am Home(2.40a) | 2 | 39 | 39 | 39 | |
| 28 | 25 | Am Ice | 5 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | M'r 24 |
| 4 | 3⅛ | Am Ice pf | 1 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | — ⅜ |
| 7 | 6½ | Am Internat'l | 7 | 31⅜ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | M'r 11 |
| 10¼ | 8 | Am Inv Ill (.80) | 4 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| 89½ | 83½ | Am Locomotive | 9 | 87⅞ | 87⅜ | 87⅞ | |
| 11½ | 97⅜ | Am Loco pf 1¾k | 1 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | + ¼ |
| 5¼ | 4⅛ | Am M & Met | 3 | 11 | 10½ | 10½ | — ½ |
| 23¾ | 19⅜ | Am Metal (¼e) | 18 | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 1½ | ½ | | 3 | 20 | 19⅜ | 20 | M'r 24 |
| 26¼ | 17 | Am Power & Lt | 7 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | M'r 24 |
| 22 | 14⅝ | APL $6 pf (17⅜k) | 4 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ¼ |
| 4⅞ | 4⅛ | APL $5 pf(1.56k) | 9 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | — ¼ |
| 12 | 10⅜ | Am Rad & S .15e | 20 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| 5½ | 4⅜ | Am Roll Mill ¼e | 6 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 6¾ | Am Saf R (⅛g) | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | M'r 24 |
| 43 | 38⅛ | Am Seating (1g) | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | M'r 23 |
| 147 | 139⅞ | Am Smelt (½e) | 6 | 39¾ | 39½ | 39½ | |
| 34¼ | 29½ | Am Sm&R pf(7) | 1 | 140 | 140 | 140 | M'r 20 |
| 20⅞ | 18½ | Am Snuff (1.60e) | 2 | 30 | 30 | 30 | + ½ |
| 12 | 9⅜ | Am St Fdrs(½e) | 3 | 19 | 18¾ | 18¾ | — ⅜ |
| 8½ | 7½ | Am Stores (¼e) | 1 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 21¾ | 16½ | Am Stove (1.20) | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | M'r 13 |
| 97⅛ | 82 | Am Sugar (2e) | 4 | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15½ | — ½ |
| 21½ | 17¼ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 81 | 81 | 81 | —1 |
| 134¾ | 117⅛ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 14 | 118¼ | 117¼ | 117¼ | — ¾ |
| 49¾ | 38 | Am Tel & Tel(9) | 1 | 39¼ | 38¾ | 39 | — ½ |
| 50⅜ | 38¼ | Am Tob (1e) | 6 | 39¼ | 38¾ | 39 | + ¼ |
| 143⅜ | 125 | Am Tob B (1e) | 14 | 40 | 39¾ | 39¾ | + ¼ |
| 5 | 4⅛ | Am Tob pf (6) | 2 | 124 | 124 | 124 | —1¼ |
| 27 | 22½ | Am Type Fdrs | 7 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | — ⅛ |
| 116½ | 111 | Am Viscose(½e) | 7 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24¼ | |
| 3¼ | 2¼ | Am Viscose pf(5) | 1 | 111 | 111 | 111 | M'r 21 |
| 70¼ | 50½ | Am Water Wks | 8 | 23⅜ | 21¼ | 21¼ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅜ | 4⅛ | Am WW 1pf (6) | 3 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | M'r 24 |
| 76⅜ | 69¼ | Am Woolen | 2 | 72⅛ | 71½ | 71½ | — ¾ |
| 57⅜ | 33¼ | Am Wool pf(2k) | 2 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 50 | 43½ | Am Zinc L & S | 1 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | M'r 14 |
| 28⅜ | 25½ | Am Z pr pf 1¼k | 21 | 26¾ | 26 | 26 | — ½ |
| 17 | 12⅝ | Anaconda (⅓e) | 1 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 10 | 8¼ | Anchor H (.15e) | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅜ | 1 | Andes Cop (1) | 2 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | M'r 24 |
| 35 | 31½ | A P W Paper | 2 | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | M'r 24 |
| 111⅝ | 109⅜ | Arch-D-M (½e) | 1 | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | M'r 20 |
| 4⅛ | 3 | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 110 | 110 | 110 | M'r 23 |
| 67½ | 61 | Armour Ill | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 66 | 66 | Arm Ill pr pf 3k | 1 | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ | |
| 26¼ | 21 | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 66 | 66 | 66 | Jan 21 |
| 7¼ | 6 | Armstrong C ¼e | 2 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | — ¼ |
| 4 | 3¼ | Arnold C (.75e) | 4 | 57⅜ | 57⅜ | 57⅜ | M'r 20 |
| 6⅝ | 4⅜ | Artloom (.77½g) | 11 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | — ¼ |
| 77⅞ | 61½ | Assd Dry Goods | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 83 | 73 | Assd DG 1pf (6) | 2 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | M'r 24 |
| 25 | 20 | Assd DG 2pf51¼k | 1 | 70 | 70 | 70 | M'r 5 |
| 39 | 27½ | Associates (2a) | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | — ½ |
| 70 | 60½ | Atch T&SF (1e) | 21 | 38½ | 37½ | 37½ | — ¾ |
| 26 | 20½ | Atch T&SF pf 5 | 6 | 68⅜ | 67⅝ | 68 | — ¾ |
| 34 | 20 | Atl G&WI (3g) | 16 | 24¼ | 23⅝ | 24 | M'r 24 |
| 45½ | 33 | Atl G&WI pf 5g | 2 | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ | M'r 24 |
| 23½ | 18 | Atl Refining (1) | 7 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | M'r 20 |
| 109¼ | 104½ | Atl Refin pf (4) | 2 | 104 | 103⅞ | 104 | — ⅛ |
| 7 | 6⅛ | Atlas Corp (¼e) | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 50¼ | 49 | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 3 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | |
| 70 | 51¾ | Atlas Powd (¾e) | 1 | 53 | 53 | 53 | M'r 18 |
| 9⅛ | 7⅞ | Atlas Tack(.30g) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | M'r 17 |
| 2⅜ | 1½ | Austin Nichols | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | M'r 6 |
| 4⅛ | 3⅛ | Aviat Corp (.15g) | 27 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 14¾ | 12¼ | Bald Loco ct | 7 | 12¾ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 4⅛ | 2¾ | Balt & Ohio | 10 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| 7½ | 4¾ | Balt & Ohio pf | 2 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 6½ | 4¼ | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | M'r 21 |
| 9⅞ | 7¼ | Barber Asphalt | 19 | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 6 | 5 | Barker Bros (1g) | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | M'r 19 |
| 11⅛ | 8⅜ | Barnsdall O (.60) | 5 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅜ | 14⅞ | Bath Ir Wg (½e) | 2 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ | |
| 19½ | 17⅝ | Bayuk Cig (1½) | 1 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | M'r 20 |
| 24½ | 22 | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | M'r 24 |
| 104⅛ | 104 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Feb 5 |
| 106 | 102⅜ | Beat Cr pf (5) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | M'r 20 |
| 100¾ | 79 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 7 | 79 | 79 | 79 | M'r 13 |
| 73⅜ | 63¼ | Beld-Hem (.80) | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | M'r 17 |
| 39⅞ | 32⅛ | Bendix Av (1e) | 4 | 36¼ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 14 | 11¼ | Benef Ind (.40e) | 4 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 52 | 46½ | Benf Ind pf (2½) | 1 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | M'r 18 |
| 24¼ | 19⅛ | Best & Co (1.60a) | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| 66⅞ | 58⅛ | Beth Steel (1½e) | 8 | 60¼ | 59¾ | 59¾ | — ½ |
| 121 | 115¼ | Beth Steel pf (7) | 1 | 116⅛ | 116⅛ | 116⅛ | M'r 23 |
| 22½ | 19½ | Bigelow-S (½e) | 1 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | M'r 24 |
| 19¾ | 16½ | Black & D (1.60) | 2 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅜ | ⅝ | Blaw-Knox (.60) | 3 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| 14½ | 10 | Bliss & Lau (¼e) | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | M'r 17 |
| 21⅜ | 16⅝ | Boeing Airplane | 17 | 18¼ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | |
| 31¾ | 26 | Bohn A&B (½e) | 2 | 29⅛ | 28¾ | 29⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 17¼ | 13½ | Bond Strs (1.60a) | 2 | 14 | 13½ | 14 | + ¼ |
| 20⅝ | 18⅞ | Borden Co (.30e) | 7 | 19⅛ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | — ¼ |
| 24 | 19¾ | Borg-Warn (.40e) | 6 | 23⅞ | 23½ | 23½ | — ¼ |
| 2½ | 1½ | Boston & Maine | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | M'r 24 |
| 30⅝ | 25 | Bower Roll B (3) | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | M'r 16 |
| 13½ | 17⅛ | Brewing Cp (½e) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | Feb 18 |
| 9¼ | 8⅛ | Bridgeport B (1) | 3 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | M'r 24 |
| 18½ | 15¼ | Briggs Mfg (½e) | 18 | 18¾ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 29½ | 26 | Briggs & S (3) | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | + ¼ |
| 43 | 31 | Bristol-My 2.40a | 1 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | |
| ½ | ⅛ | Bkly & Q Trans | 2 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | M'r 5 |
| 1¼ | 1⅛ | Bkly-Man Tr | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | M'r 21 |
| 9¾ | 7¾ | Bkl Un Gas(¼e) | 2 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| 35 | 31½ | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | M'r 5 |
| 14 | 10⅜ | Bruns-Bal (¼e) | 3 | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | M'r 24 |
| 8⅞ | 7 | Bucyrus-E (.15e) | 3 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 9⅜ | 6¼ | Budd Mfg | 5 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | M'r 24 |
| 23 | 19 | Budd Wheel ¼e | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 26 | 23 | Bullard Co (2) | 2 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 19¼ | 16 | Bulova Wat (2) | 3 | 23¼ | 23 | 23 | M'r 24 |
| 55½ | 54 | Burling M (1.40) | 1 | 54¼ | 54¼ | 54¼ | — ¼ |
| 3½ | 2⅜ | Burling pf (2¾) | 2 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 7½ | 6¼ | Burr Ad Ma .15e | 4 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | |
| 6¼ | 5⅛ | Bush Terminal | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 20⅝ | 19⅜ | Butler Bros .60a | 2 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 2¾ | Butler Br pf 1½ | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | M'r 24 |
| 11⅞ | 10 | Butte Cop&Zinc | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | — ⅛ |
| | | Byers (AM) Co | 4 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | M'r 24 |
| | | Byron Jack ¼e | 2 | 11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅜ | 16½ | Calif Pack (1½) | 2 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | M'r 24 |
| 50⅞ | 50⅛ | Calif P pf (2½) | 1 | 50⅞ | 50⅞ | 50⅞ | Feb 25 |
| 1¼ | ⅝ | Callahan Z-Lead | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅜ | 5⅞ | Cal & Hecla (1) | 2 | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 14⅛ | 11⅞ | Campbell W ¼e | 3 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | |
| 12⅛ | 10⅝ | Canada Dry (.60) | 6 | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 4⅞ | 3⅜ | Canadian Pacific | 9 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 2⅛ | 1¾ | Cannon Mills ½e | 2 | 35 | 25 | 35 | |
| 27¾ | 24⅞ | Capital Adm A | 4 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | M'r 11 |
| 3 | 2½ | Carpenter S ½e | 2 | 26 | 26 | 26 | M'r 20 |
| 69 | 61 | Carriers&G(.05e) | 2 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | M'r 19 |
| 42 | 33½ | Case (JI) (7g) | 1 | 62 | 62 | 62 | M'r 24 |
| 21¼ | 17 | Caterpil Tr (2) | 2 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | — ¼ |
| 8¼ | 6⅞ | Celanese (⅓e) | 5 | 18 | 17⅞ | 18 | + ½ |
| 23⅜ | 16¾ | Celotex (1) | 2 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 2¼ | 1¾ | Cent Aguirre 1½ | 14 | 17 | 16¾ | 17 | + ¼ |
| 3⅜ | 1⅝ | Cent Foundry | 3 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 18 | 15½ | Cent RR NJ | 5 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅞ |
| 31¾ | 23⅝ | Cent Violetta 1g | 3 | 21¼ | 20⅞ | 21 | M'r 24 |
| 31¾ | 27 | Century Rib M | 5 | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | M'r 11 |
| 21½ | 17⅜ | Cerro de Pas(1e) | 8 | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 19 | 16½ | Cert-teed Prod | 1 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | M'r 24 |
| 17 | 15¾ | Chain Belt (¼e) | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | M'r 18 |
| 7½ | 5⅞ | Champ P&F(¼e) | 2 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ¼ |
| 36¾ | 28½ | Checker Cab | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | M'r 24 |
| 96 | 93¼ | Ches & Ohio (3a) | 17 | 29¼ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | — ¼ |
| 4 | 3¼ | Ches & O pf (4) | 2 | 95 | 93¼ | 93¼ | M'r 11 |
| 1⅝ | 1 | Ches Corp | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| | | Chi & E Ill | 7 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | M'r 24 |
| 5 | 3¾ | Chi & E Ill A | 2 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | — ⅛ |
| 2¾ | 1⅝ | Chi Great West | 5 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 13½ | 9⅛ | Chi Great W pf | 13 | 13⅛ | 12¾ | 13 | |
| 4¾ | 4⅛ | Chi Mail Or (1½g) | 2 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 17½ | 15 | Chi Pn Tool (1e) | 3 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | |
| 39¾ | 36⅛ | Chi Pn T cv pf 3 | 2 | 37 | 36¾ | 37 | + ⅛ |
| 52 | 50 | C P T pr pf (2½) | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | M'r 21 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 3 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | C R I & P 6% pf | 2 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 9¼ | 8⅜ | Chi Yel Cab | 1 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | M'r 21 |
| 13¾ | 11⅞ | Chickasha (1) | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | M'r 18 |
| 2¼ | 1⅞ | Childs Co | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | M'r 19 |
| 55¾ | 43⅞ | Chrysler Cp (1e) | 27 | 55¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ | — ¾ |
| 10¼ | 9 | City I & F (1.20) | 4 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 25⅜ | 21⅜ | City Stores | 1 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | M'r 23 |
| 34½ | 29½ | Clark Equip (¾e | 1 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | + ¾ |
| 29 | 25 | Clev Gr Br(1¼e) | 1 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | M'r 17 |
| 44 | 32⅝ | Climax M (1.20a) | 1 | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | M'r 17 |
| 36½ | 30¾ | Cluett Peab ¾e | 1 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | |
| 79½ | 56½ | Coca-Cola (3¾e) | 7 | 57½ | 57 | 57½ | + ¼ |
| 63½ | 55½ | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 13⅝ | 11½ | Colgate-P (½) | 1 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | — ½ |
| 105½ | 102¼ | Colg-P pf (4¼) | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 14¼ | 12 | Collins & A (¼e) | 2 | 100 | 100 | 100 | —1¼ |
| 18⅛ | 14⅜ | Col Fuel & I (1a) | 2 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | — ½ |
| 13⅝ | 9 | Colum Br A .30e | 2 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | M'r 24 |
| 13½ | 9 | Colum Br B .30e | 4 | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ¼ |
| 1¾ | 1¼ | Col G & E (.10g) | 4 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | M'r 24 |
| 54 | 36½ | Col G&E pf A (6) | 6 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | |
| 6¾ | 5⅛ | Columbia Pict | 3 | 39 | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | —1⅝ |
| 27 | 24 | Colum P pf (2¾) | 4 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | M'r 24 |
| 72 | 51 | Colum Carb (1e) | 2 | 27 | 27 | 27 | M'r 24 |
| 187⅛ | 161⅛ | Coml Credit (3) | 1 | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¼ | + 1⅛ |
| 100 | 94 | Coml Cr pf (4¼) | 11 | 168⅜ | 161½ | 161½ | |
| 25 | 20¼ | Coml Inv Tr (3) | 1 | 97 | 97 | 97 | M'r 19 |
| 103½ | 100¼ | Com T cv pf(4¼) | 4 | 22¼ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9¾ | 8⅛ | Coml Solv (.55g) | 1 | 101 | 101 | 101 | M'r 23 |
| 11 | ⅞ | Com'th & South | 2 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| 44½ | 28¼ | Com&Sou pf (3) | 19 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 23¾ | 18½ | Com Edis (1.80) | 3 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| 16½ | 13¾ | Conde Nast .40e | 8 | 18⅜ | 18½ | 18⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 21¼ | 16½ | Congoleum (1a) | 4 | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | M'r 20 |
| 11¾ | 9⅞ | Consol Airc (1e) | 65 | 14⅜ | 14 | 14⅜ | M'r 23 |
| 6 | 6 | Consol Cig(1⅛g) | 1 | 21½ | 21 | 21 | |
| 14 | 11½ | Cons Cop (3⅛g) | 6 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | M'r 23 |
| 94 | 81⅞ | Cons Ed (1.60) | 6 | 6⅞ | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| ⅞ | ½ | Cons Ed pf (5) | 14 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | + ⅛ |
| 9 | 7½ | Cons Film Ind | 12 | 822⅝ | 822⅝ | 822⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅜ | 1½ | Cons Film pf ¼k | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | M'r 23 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Cons Laundries | 1 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | M'r 19 |
| 8¼ | 6¼ | Consol Oil (⅓) | 4 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | |
| 5¾ | 4⅜ | Cons RR Cuba pf | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 29 | 22 | Consol'n Coal | 1 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | M'r 23 |
| 94½ | 86 | Consol'n Coal pf | 7 | 30 | 27½ | 30 | — 3⅜ |
| 13½ | 12 | Con Pow pf(4½) | 2 | 86 | 86 | 86 | M'r 18 |
| 3¼ | 2⅞ | Container (½e) | 13 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | + ⅛ |
| 105⅛ | 83 | Cont Baking | 13 | 21½ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | M'r 24 |
| 27¼ | 23¼ | Cont Bak pf (8) | 1 | 83 | 83 | 83 | M'r 21 |
| 8¼ | 7¼ | Cont Can (½e) | 9 | 24⅛ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 42 | 33¾ | Cont Diam F (1) | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | M'r 20 |
| 3¾ | 3⅛ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 2 | 35⅛ | 35 | 35 | + ⅛ |
| 24 | 18⅝ | Cont Motors .10e | 11 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | M'r 24 |
| 19⅞ | 18 | Cont Oil Del ¾e | 2 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 12½ | 9¾ | Cont Steel (¼e) | 2 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | M'r 20 |
| 51½ | 45 | Cop'weld S (.80) | 4 | 10⅞ | 10 | 10 | M'r 18 |
| 55¾ | 47 | Cop'weld pf(2½) | 1 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | M'r 18 |
| 38⅜ | 27⅝ | Corn Prods (3) | 10 | 48¾ | 47¾ | 47⅞ | —1¼ |
| 5⅝ | 5 | Coty Inc (½g) | 2 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | M'r 24 |
| 14 | 12¼ | Coty Internat'l | 1 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | |
| 13¼ | 12½ | Crane Co (1g) | 1 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | M'r 24 |
| 8 | 6¼ | Cr of Wheat 1.60 | 1 | 133¾ | 133¾ | 133¾ | M'r 24 |
| 19½ | 16½ | Crosley (.30g) | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | M'r 24 |
| 41 | 37 | Crown C&S ¼e | 1 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | M'r 21 |
| 117⅜ | 108⅜ | Crown C pf 2¼g | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | M'r 12 |
| 36 | 29¾ | Crown Zel (½e) | 7 | 107¾ | 103¾ | 104 | |
| 79¼ | 73⅝ | Crucible Stl (1g) | 5 | 312⅜ | 303¾ | 303¾ | — ⅜ |
| 9 | 7⅛ | Crucible pf (5) | 1 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | — ⅛ |
| 83 | 74½ | Cuban-Am Sug | 6 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 13¼ | 10¼ | Cuban-AS pf 5½ | 7 | 82¼ | 82 | 82¼ | M'r 6 |
| 15½ | 13 | Cudahy Pack | 1 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | — ⅛ |
| ¾ | ⅝ | Cuneo Pr (1½) | 1 | 133¾ | 133¾ | 133¾ | M'r 20 |
| 183¾ | 153⅜ | Curtis Publish | 20 | ¾ | 

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# • Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Women Attack Joint Income Tax Proposal

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 25 — Subordinating the revenue issue to the status of women in a democracy, leading national women's organizations today congregated on Capitol Hill to voice United opposition to the Treasury proposal that husbands and wives be required to file joint income tax returns.

The point at issue was Secretary Henry Morgenthau's plan to close revenue loopholes by requiring married couples to pay income taxes on their investment income as a unit instead of as two individuals.

Use of separate tax returns for the investment income of husband and wife costs the Treasury about $260,000,000 a year, in addition to the revenue lost because of the community property tax privilege in nine states whose laws assume a married man's income belongs half to his wife.

The women began their attack on the mandatory joint income tax return last year when the Treasury proposal was to require husbands and wives to pool all their income for tax purposes. Since that time it has been modified to affect only investment or "unearned" income. Joint returns on earned income would still be optional.

Today's hearing indicated that the women won't be satisfied with any compromise that they consider subjects married women to "discriminatory taxation because of their marital status."

### Cites Unfair Cases

Secretary Morgenthau has indicated that under the present system of separate returns, husbands have in some cases arranged to pay lower taxes by giving half of their securities to their wives at the cost of a moderate gift tax in order to have large amounts of taxes. He also contends it is unfair for a family in which both husband and wife have investments to pay less tax than a family having the same amount of income, all of which is received either by the husband or the wife.

Unmarried and professional women turned out along with housewives and mothers to fight the Secretary's proposals before the House Ways and Means Committee today

"In Germany, before Government-inspired racial or religious persecution began, married women were first and later all women were made the victims of discriminatory laws, Miss Mary H. Donlon, New York lawyer, warned the committee in behalf of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. "In our own country, until married women were given by law the right to hold and manage their own property and to keep the wages they earned by their own labor, such rights as single women had were of little practical value, she added.

Miss Donlon read to the committee a statement from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, pioneer suffrage leader, saying she never thought she'd have to "prove again that 'women are people' This proposed joint income tax forces me to."

"This Government," Mrs. Catt added, "has manifestly no innate right to determine how a woman should compute her taxes. It is her business to follow the law and the Government should consider her a human being."

### Other Objectors

Others who had prepared statements opposing the mandatory joint returns included Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, legislative chairman of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Judge Dorothy Kenyon, representing the American Association of University Women; Mrs. Ethel Ernest Murell, National Association of Women Lawyers and Mrs. Margaret F. Stone, of the National Women's Trade Union League.

The women were told by several committee members of the necessity of scraping the "bottom of the till" for the taxes necessary to win the war, but Miss Donlon argued that by requiring joint returns Congress would be "undermining the victory we're fighting for."

"That's what everybody argues," countered Rep. Harold Knutson (R), of Minnesota. "Labor says that about the 40-hour week. Everybody is willing to make every sacrifice to win the war except when it touches them."

Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D), of North Carolina, took the position that married persons' property interests cannot be considered distinct as long as a man is held accountable for supporting his family and has to pay alimony if he is divorced.

## Union Electric Bond Issue Is Approved

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission approved an issue of $10,000,000 of 3¾ per cent first mortgage and collateral trust bonds, due in 1971, by the Union Electric Company of Missouri, a subsidiary of the North American Company.

The bonds are to be sold by competitive bidding.

Proceeds from the issue will be used for new construction and purchase of 500,000 common shares of the Union Electric Company of Illinois, a subsidiary of Union Electric Company of Missouri.

The shares, to be purchased during the period ended April 30, 1943, are to be deposited with the trustees for the bonds.

The SEC reserved jurisdiction over all fees and expenses incurred in connection with the sale of the bonds.

## New York Bonds

**Quotations to 2:00**

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 2½s 53-49 | 106.23 | 106.23 | 106.23 |
| 3 2½s 54-52 | 106.2 | 106.2 | 106.2 |
| 3 2½s 72-67 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 101.8 |

New York City Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 3s 80 | 103¼ | 103 | 103¼ |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 Ala Pow 3½s 72 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 4 Alb P W 6s 48 ww | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 6 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod | 80½ | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| 19 Alleghany Inc 5s 50 | 65½ | 65 | 65¼ |
| 1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52 | 51 | 50 | 50 |
| 12 Am F P 5s 2030 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 Am I G Chem 5½s 49 | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ |
| 2 Am T&T 2¼s 86 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 5 Am T&T 3¼s 61 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 19 Am T & T 3s 56 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 2 Am W W & E 6s 75 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 100 Ann Arbor 4s 95 | 94¼ | 94 | 94 |
| 3 Arm Del 4s 55 | 64½ | 64¼ | 64½ |
| 1 AT&SF 4s 95 | 104¾ | 104½ | 104¾ |
| 3 At&SF adj 4s 95 st | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 9 AT&SF 4s 1905-55 | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| 3 AT&SF 4s 1909-59 | 102¼ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 1 AT&SF 4s 60 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 3 AT&SF Sf Bl L 4s 58 | 99½ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 5 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 5 Atl & Birm 4s 33 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 42 A C Line 1st 4s 52 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 7 A C Line cll 4s 52 | 81¼ | 81 | 81½ |
| 6 A C Line 4½s 64 | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| 27 A C Line 5s 45 | 85⅜ | 85⅝ | 85⅜ |
| 3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48 | 98¼ | 98 | 98¼ |
| 22 B&O 1st mtg 4s st | 38¾ | 38¼ | 38⅜ |
| 47 B&O 95 st A | 64¾ | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| 13 B&O 95 st C | 38⅝ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| 20 B&O 2000 st D | 43⅛ | 42¾ | 43¼ |
| 50 B&O 96 st F | 38 | 37½ | 38 |
| 141 B&O cv 60 st | 38¼ | 37½ | 37¾ |
| 34 B&O 4s 48 | 41¾ | 41⅜ | 41½ |
| 97 B&OPLE&WV 5s 51st | 62 | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| 29 B&O S W 50 st | 54½ | 54¼ | 54¼ |
| 1 B&O T C 4s 59 | 47¾ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 3 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st | 52⅝ | 52⅜ | 52⅜ |
| 8 Battle Crk&S 3s 89 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 7 Beth Stl 3½s 52 | 48 | 47¾ | 48 |
| 1 Beth Steel 3¼s 59 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 14 Boston&Me 4½s 70 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 8 Boston&Me 4s 60 | 40¼ | 40 | 40¼ |
| 1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66 | 75 | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| 4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50 | 105½ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 12 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 9 Buf R&P 57 st | 97¾ | 97 | 97¾ |
| 10 Bur C R&N 5s 34ct | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 1 Bush Serm 6s 55 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ |
| 1 Can Sou 5s 62 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 10 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly | 107¼ | 107 | 107¼ |
| 5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 Can Pac 5s 44 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 Can Pac 4½s 46 | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 6 Can Pac 4s perp | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 26 Celanese 3s 55 | 69 | 68½ | 68½ |
| 1 Celotex 4½s 52 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 25 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C | 95½ | 96½ | 95½ |
| 20 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 10 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45 | 19½ | 19 | 19½ |
| 5 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 45 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 22 Cen New Eng 4s 61 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 17 Cen Pac 5s 60 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 9 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| 2 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54 | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ |
| 1 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ |
| 16 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 7 Cen RR NJ 4s 87 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 6 Certain-td 5½s 48 | 18¾ | 18½ | 18¾ |
| 2 C&O 4½s 92 | 86¼ | 86 | 86¼ |
| 4 C&O rfg 3½s 96E | 127 | 127 | 127 |
| 164 Chic&Alton 3s 49 | 104 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 12 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20⅝ |
| 13 CB&Q 4½s 77 | 79 | 78½ | 78¾ |
| 2 CB&Q gen 4s 58 | 72 | 71¾ | 72 |
| 6 CB&Q 4s Ill 49 | 81 | 80½ | 81 |
| 4 Chi & E Ill inc 97 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 10 ChGtW inc 4½s2038 | 31⅜ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 10 Chi Gt West 4s 88 | 39¼ | 39 | 39¼ |
| 17 Chi I&L 6s 66 | 67 | 66½ | 67 |
| 6 Chi I&L 5s 47 | 10⅞ | 10⅜ | 10⅝ |
| 15 Chi I&L 5s 58 | 33¾ | 33 | 33¾ |
| 467 CMSP&Pac 5s 75 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 3 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ |
| 31 CM&SP 4½s 89C | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 53 CM&SP 4½s 89E | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 52 CM&SP gen 4s 89 | 51½ | 51½ | 52 |
| 30 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 51 | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| 38 Chi&NW gm 5s 87 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23⅜ |
| 13 Chi&NW24¾s 87 | 35¾ | 35 | 35 |
| 91 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 39 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 21¾ | 21 | 21¾ |
| 61 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C | 23¾ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 62 CRI&P rfg 5½s | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 44 CRI&P cv 4½s 60 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 57 CRI&P 4s 88 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 176 CRI&P 1st rfg 4s 34 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 1 C&tL&NOMem 4s 5 | 15¾ | 15 | 15 |
| 2 CSL&NO 5s 51 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 16 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 5 Chi Un Sta 3¼s 63 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 7 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62 | 101½ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 7 Ch&W Ind 4s 52 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 10 Childs C 5s 43 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 5 Choc&Ok&G 5s 52 | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| 44 CCC&StL 4½s 77 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 6 ClevUnTerm 5s 73 | 51¾ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 5 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C | 70¾ | 70 | 70¾ |
| 1 Cl Cy&Y Ore 5s 70 | 65¼ | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| 24 Colo&So 4½s 80 | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| 15 Columbia G 5s 52 May | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| 3 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 95¼ | 95 | 95 |
| 1 CemlMack inc 5ww | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68 | 25¼ | 25 | 25 |
| 1 Conn R&L 4½s 51 st | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 8 Con Edis 3¼s 65 A | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 10 Con Edis 2½s 48 | 103 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 1 Con Edis 3½s 66 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 1 Con Rys 4s 54 | 104¼ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 4 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ |
| 3 Consol'n Coal 5s 60 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 5 Crane 2¾s 50 | 106¼ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 15 CubaNoRy 5½s 42 rct | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 | 28¼ | 28 | 28 |
| 1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 1 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| 3 Curtis Pub 3s 55 | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 1 Dayton P&L 3s 70 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 65 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 21 D&RG 4½s 36 | 59¾ | 59 | 59 |
| 109 D&RG 4s 36 | 17¾ | 17 | 17 |
| 35 D&RG West 5s 55 | 17¾ | 17 | 17 |
| 22 D&RG 5s 55 Asd | 2½ | 2¾ | 2½ |
| 40 D&RG West 5s 78 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 4 D Moin&FtD 4s 36 ct | 17¾ | 17 | 17¾ |
| 3 Det Ed 4s 65 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 5 Det Ed 3s 70 | 110¼ | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Det T Tun 4½s 61 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 6 Duluth SS&A 5s 37 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 5 Erie 4½s 57 | 27¾ | 27 | 27 |
| 37 Erie 4½s 2028 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 74 Erie 4s 95 | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| 3 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56 | 92 | 91 | 91 |
| 73 Fla E Cst 5s 74 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 19 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 7 Francis Sug 6s 56 | 10¼ | 9¼ | 10¼ |
| 9 Goodrich 4¼s 56 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 8 Gt Nor P 3¼s 2s 52 | 99½ | 99⅜ | 99½ |
| 2 Gt Nor 5s 73 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 3 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61 | 96¼ | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 14 Gt Nor 4s 46 G | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 5 Gt Nor 4s 46 H | 96½ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 4 Gt Nor 3¾s 67 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 15 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75 | 77¾ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 2 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015 | 73 | 72¾ | 73 |
| 14 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 2 Housatonic 5s 37 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 7 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A | 84¼ | 84 | 84¼ |
| 6 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57 | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| 32 Hud&Man inc 5s 57 | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| 5 Ill Cen 4s 52 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 9 Ill Cen 4s 52 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 29 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 72 Ill Cen 4½s 66 | 48¾ | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| 12 Ill Cen 5s 55 | 48½ | 47¾ | 48⅛ |
| 4 Ill Cen St L 3s 51 | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| 69 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63 A | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 52 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63 | 51¾ | 51¼ | 51¾ |
| 3 Indpls & Lou 4s 56 | 46⅞ | 46½ | 46⅞ |
| 12 Inland Stl 3s 61 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 5 Interlake Ir cv 4s 47 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 28 Int Gt Nor a 6s 52 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 19 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 11 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 | 19 | 18¾ | 19 |
| 11 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17¾ |
| 1 Int Paper 6s 55 | 26 | 25½ | 26 |
| 3 Int Ry C Am 5s 72 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 108 Int T&T 4½s 52 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 116 Int T&T 5s 55 | 53½ | 50¾ | 52 |
| 20 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51 | 54¾ | 53½ | 54¼ |
| 5 Jam&Lch El 3¼s 86 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 47 KCFt&Mem 4s 36 | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| 1 KCFt&M 4s 36 ct | 53½ | 52¾ | 53⅛ |
| 10 KC South 5s 50 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 22 Lac Gas 6s 42 A | 73¾ | 73¼ | 73¼ |
| 80 Lac Gas 5½s 53 | 83¾ | 83 | 83¾ |
| 13 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D | 75¼ | 73 | 75¼ |
| 24 Lac Gas 5s 42 | 75 | 72½ | 75 |
| 2 Lac Gas 5s 39 | 96¾ | 96¼ | 96¾ |
| 2 Lautaro Nit inc '75 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2 Leh & N Y 4s '45 | 35½ | 35¼ | 35½ |
| 1 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 10 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 12 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 1 Leh Val H Term 5s '54 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 7 Leh Val NY 4½s '50 | 49¾ | 49¾ | 50 |
| 33 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st | 52¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ |
| 84 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st | 42½ | 42 | 42½ |
| 100 Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 38 | 37 | 37¾ |
| 1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 2 Leh Val Term 5s '51 | 33½ | 32½ | 33½ |
| 6 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 | 31 | 30½ | 30½ |
| 2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st | 97 | 96¾ | 97 |
| 1 Lorillard Co 5s '51 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 5 Lou & N 5s 2003 B | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ |
| 5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003 | 104 | 103¾ | 104 |
| 5 Lou&No Ao Jt M 4s '52 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 5 Maine Cen 4s '45 | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| 2 Maine Cen 4½s '60 | 84½ | 84 | 84 |
| 1 McKess&Rob 3½s 56 | 55¼ | 55 | 55 |
| 1 Met Ed 4½s 68 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 2 Midland RRNJ 5s 40 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 4 Mil&Nor en 4½s 39 | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 4 Mil&Nor 1st 4½s 39 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 10 M&StL cn 5s 34 ct | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 1 M&StL 4s 49 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 |
| 2 M&StL 4s 99 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 36 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38 | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 6 Mobil Sn 6s 50 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 87 MKTex 5s 62A | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 58 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67 | 37½ | 37¼ | 37¼ |
| 34 M-K-T 4½s 78 | 16 | 15½ | 15⅝ |
| 40 M-K-T 1st 4s 90 | 32 | 31¾ | 32 |
| 26 M-K-T 4s 62B | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41¾ |
| 12 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49 | 31 | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 6 Mo Pac 5s 65 A | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 30 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 51 | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| 38 Chi&NW gm 5s 87 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23⅜ |
| 13 Chi&NW24¾s 87 | 35¾ | 35 | 35 |
| 91 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 39 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 21¾ | 21 | 21¾ |
| 61 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C | 23¾ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 62 CRI&P rfg 5½s | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 44 CRI&P cv 4½s 60 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 57 CRI&P 4s 88 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 176 CRI&P 1st rfg 4s 34 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 1 C&tL&NOMem 4s 5 | 15¾ | 15 | 15 |
| 2 CSL&NO 5s 51 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 16 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 5 Chi Un Sta 3¼s 63 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 7 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62 | 101½ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 7 Ch&W Ind 4s 52 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 10 Childs C 5s 43 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 5 Choc&Ok&G 5s 52 | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| 44 CCC&StL 4½s 77 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 6 ClevUnTerm 5s 73 | 51¾ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 5 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C | 70¾ | 70 | 70¾ |
| 1 Cl Cy&Y Ore 5s 70 | 65¼ | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| 24 Colo&So 4½s 80 | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| 15 Columbia G 5s 52 May | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| 3 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 95¼ | 95 | 95 |
| 1 CemlMack inc 5ww | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68 | 25¼ | 25 | 25 |
| 1 Conn R&L 4½s 51 st | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 8 Con Edis 3¼s 65 A | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 10 Con Edis 2½s 48 | 103 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 1 Con Edis 3½s 66 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 1 Con Rys 4s 54 | 104¼ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 4 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ |
| 3 Consol'n Coal 5s 60 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 5 Crane 2¾s 50 | 106¼ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 15 CubaNoRy 5½s 42 rct | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 | 28¼ | 28 | 28 |
| 1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 1 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| 3 Curtis Pub 3s 55 | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 1 Dayton P&L 3s 70 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 65 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 21 D&RG 4½s 36 | 59¾ | 59 | 59 |
| 109 D&RG 4s 36 | 17¾ | 17 | 17 |
| 35 D&RG West 5s 55 | 17¾ | 17 | 17 |
| 22 D&RG 5s 55 Asd | 2½ | 2¾ | 2½ |
| 40 D&RG West 5s 78 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 4 D Moin&FtD 4s 36 ct | 17¾ | 17 | 17¾ |
| 3 Det Ed 4s 65 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 5 Det Ed 3s 70 | 110¼ | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Det T Tun 4½s 61 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 6 Duluth SS&A 5s 37 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 5 Erie 4½s 57 | 27¾ | 27 | 27 |
| 37 Erie 4½s 2028 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 74 Erie 4s 95 | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| 3 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56 | 92 | 91 | 91 |
| 73 Fla E Cst 5s 74 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 19 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 7 Francis Sug 6s 56 | 10¼ | 9¼ | 10¼ |
| 9 Goodrich 4¼s 56 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 8 Gt Nor P 3¼s 2s 52 | 99½ | 99⅜ | 99½ |
| 2 Gt Nor 5s 73 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 3 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61 | 96¼ | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 14 Gt Nor 4s 46 G | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 5 Gt Nor 4s 46 H | 96½ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 4 Gt Nor 3¾s 67 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 15 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75 | 77¾ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 2 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015 | 73 | 72¾ | 73 |
| 14 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 2 Housatonic 5s 37 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 7 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A | 84¼ | 84 | 84¼ |
| 6 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57 | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| 32 Hud&Man inc 5s 57 | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| 5 Ill Cen 4s 52 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 9 Ill Cen 4s 52 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 29 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 72 Ill Cen 4½s 66 | 48¾ | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| 12 Ill Cen 5s 55 | 48½ | 47¾ | 48⅛ |
| 4 Ill Cen St L 3s 51 | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| 69 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63 A | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 52 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63 | 51¾ | 51¼ | 51¾ |
| 3 Indpls & Lou 4s 56 | 46⅞ | 46½ | 46⅞ |
| 12 Inland Stl 3s 61 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 5 Interlake Ir cv 4s 47 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 28 Int Gt Nor a 6s 52 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 19 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 11 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 | 19 | 18¾ | 19 |
| 11 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17¾ |
| 1 Int Paper 6s 55 | 26 | 25½ | 26 |
| 3 Int Ry C Am 5s 72 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 108 Int T&T 4½s 52 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 116 Int T&T 5s 55 | 53½ | 50¾ | 52 |
| 20 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51 | 54¾ | 53½ | 54¼ |
| 5 Jam&Lch El 3¼s 86 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 47 KCFt&Mem 4s 36 | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| 1 KCFt&M 4s 36 ct | 53½ | 52¾ | 53⅛ |
| 10 KC South 5s 50 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 22 Lac Gas 6s 42 A | 73¾ | 73¼ | 73¼ |
| 80 Lac Gas 5½s 53 | 83¾ | 83 | 83¾ |
| 13 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D | 75¼ | 73 | 75¼ |
| 24 Lac Gas 5s 42 | 75 | 72½ | 75 |
| 2 Lac Gas 5s 39 | 96¾ | 96¼ | 96¾ |
| 2 Lautaro Nit inc '75 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2 Leh & N Y 4s '45 | 35½ | 35¼ | 35½ |
| 1 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 10 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 12 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 1 Leh Val H Term 5s '54 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 7 Leh Val NY 4½s '50 | 49¾ | 49¾ | 50 |
| 33 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st | 52¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ |
| 84 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st | 42½ | 42 | 42½ |
| 100 Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 38 | 37 | 37¾ |
| 1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 2 Leh Val Term 5s '51 | 33½ | 32½ | 33½ |
| 6 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 | 31 | 30½ | 30½ |
| 2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st | 97 | 96¾ | 97 |
| 1 Lorillard Co 5s '51 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 5 Lou & N 5s 2003 B | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ |
| 5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003 | 104 | 103¾ | 104 |
| 5 Lou&No Ao Jt M 4s '52 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 5 Maine Cen 4s '45 | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| 2 Maine Cen 4½s '60 | 84½ | 84 | 84 |
| 1 McKess&Rob 3½s 56 | 55¼ | 55 | 55 |
| 1 Met Ed 4½s 68 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 2 Midland RRNJ 5s 40 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 4 Mil&Nor en 4½s 39 | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 4 Mil&Nor 1st 4½s 39 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 10 M&StL cn 5s 34 ct | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 1 M&StL 4s 49 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 |
| 2 M&StL 4s 99 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 36 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38 | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 6 Mobil Sn 6s 50 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 87 MKTex 5s 62A | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 58 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67 | 37½ | 37¼ | 37¼ |
| 34 M-K-T 4½s 78 | 16 | 15½ | 15⅝ |
| 40 M-K-T 1st 4s 90 | 32 | 31¾ | 32 |
| 26 M-K-T 4s 62B | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41¾ |
| 12 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49 | 31 | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 6 Mo Pac 5s 65 A | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 111 Mo Pac 5s 65A ct | 32½ | 32¼ | 32½ |
| 38 Mo Pac 5s 77C | 32½ | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| 15 Mo Pac 5s 80M | 32½ | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| 41 Mo Pac 5s 81 | 33 | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| 46 Mo Pac gen 4s 75 | 32¾ | 32 | 32 |
| 3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66 | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 28 Mor & Essex 5s 55 | 106 | 105 | 105 |
| 66 Mor & Essex 4½s 55 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| 8 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 43¾ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 7 N Eng RR 5s 45 | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ |

## Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

### Industrial Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna-Standard Engineering | 8¾ | 10¼ |
| American Barge Line Co | 10⅜ | 11⅜ |
| American Hardware Co | 19¼ | 21¼ |
| American Manufacturing | 19¾ | 22¾ |
| American Manufac 5 pf | 79¾ | ... |
| American Wringer Co | 3¼ | 3¾ |
| †Amoskeag Company | 19½ | ... |
| †Amoskeag Company pf | ... | 70 |
| Appleton Company | 28¾ | 31 |
| Appleton Company 7 pf | 106½ | ... |
| Applied Arts Corp | 2½ | 3 |
| Arlington Mills | 39¼ | 42½ |
| Arnold Print Works | 9 | 10½ |
| Atlas Plywood Corp pf | 21¾ | 24½ |
| Automobile Banking Corp A | ¾ | 1½ |
| Automobile Banking $1.50 pf | 12 | 13¾ |
| Bausch&Lomb Optical Co | 17¾ | 20¼ |
| Bausch&Lomb Optical Co pf | 104½ | ... |
| Berkshire Fine Spinning | 7½ | 9½ |
| Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf | 58¾ | ... |
| Bird&Son Inc 5 pf | 99½ | ... |
| Boston Wharf Company | 15½ | 17 |
| Boston Wo

# House Committee Hears Attack on Big Salaries and Bonuses

## U. S. May Get Sugar, Rubber From Ecuador

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 25—Ecuador can produce 6,000,000 pounds of rubber and heavy quantities of the hemp, quinine, sugar and tapioca vital to America's war effort, and can do it within 18 months, Dr. Roberto Levi, delegate of the Ecuadorian Ministry of Agriculture, declared here today.

In its next growing season, Ecuador can supply half the Manila hemp needs of the United States, can boost sugar production 50 per cent or enough to supply 20,000,000 persons, and can grow 20,000,000 pounds of tapioca starch, Dr. Levi asserted.

**New Roads Open Jungles**

Completion of 2,000 kilometers of new roads in May, linking Ecuador's jungles with its coastal ports and transforming 14-day mule journeys into 10-hour truck trips will pave the way for vast development of his country's fertile eastern areas, where climate, soil and vegetation are identical with Brazil's Amazon Valley, he said.

Dr. Levi's presence in the United States since January, investigating American import needs that could be filled by Ecuador in a matter of months rather than years, was seen as new evidence of inter-American efforts to expand hemisphere production in vital commodities, the usual sources of which are now cut off by Far Eastern developments. President Roosevelt discussed West Indian production of sisal and other raw materials at a luncheon conference yesterday with President Elie Lescot, of Haiti.

A United States agricultural mission of six men has been studying soil conditions and prospects of crop expansion in Ecuador since December.

Details concerning adequate compensation to make the revolutionary expansion and changeover of farm and forest production profitable to Ecuador's agriculturists remain to be ironed out, Dr. Levi said, but he was "very optimistic" that adequate arrangements could be concluded.

**May Supplant the Far East**

Shutting off of rubber, quinine and other tropical imports from the Far East had removed the extremely low-wage competition which made production of these items unprofitable for Latin-American countries and enabled Java and other Asiatic regions to assume commanding lead in export products originally discovered in Ecuador and the Amazon Valley, he added.

The Ecuadorian Ministry of Agriculture is ready with a program for instructing present and potential rubber producers in the latest methods of gathering and processing rubber milk to insure a better and cleaner product, Dr. Levi said. Ecuador's 1941 rubber production totalled 1,500,000 pounds, but great numbers of jungle trees, including those of abandoned plantations, have developed untouched since the rubber boom of 1909-'12, he added.

Farmers are prepared to switch from cocoa production to growing Manila hemp, tapioca, and other needed commodities if assured of adequate returns and open roads to markets. New first-class roads are now in the final stages of construction from the province of Loja to Porto Bolivia, from Esmeraldes to Ybarra and from Quito to the interior, Dr. Levi assured, saying they would now be completed had the work not been interrupted by the war with Peru.

## Safeway Stores Net Equals $4.91 Share

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK — Safeway Stores, Inc., reports a consolidated net income for the year 1941, after income and excess profits taxes, interest charges and adequate depreciation, but before preferred dividends, of $5,036,060 against $4,786,651 in 1940. Profits for 1941 were equivalent, after deducting preferred dividends, to $4.91 a share on 826,096 shares, the average number of common shares outstanding during the year. This compares with $4.76 a share shown in 1940.

Net sales in 1941 showed an increase of $75,802,762.94, or 18.98 per cent over the preceding year. The 1941 sales total was $475,124,885.

As at December 31, 1941, 2,948 stores were in operation, the larger number of stores in operation at the year-end being accounted for by the absorption of the Daniel Reeves, Inc. and National Grocery chains of retail stores.

**OBrion Russell & Co.**
*INSURANCE of Every Description*
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

**PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.**
DIVIDEND NOTICE
*Common Stock Dividend No. 105*
A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on March 18, 1942, for the quarter ending March 31, 1942, equal to 2½ of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on April 15, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 1942. The Transfer Books will not be closed.
D. H. Foote, *Secretary-Treasurer*
San Francisco, California.

## Legislators Demand Strict Limitation of War Profits

WASHINGTON (AP) — House members demanded today that "the profit be taken out of war" as new testimony was presented to the naval affairs committee that increases in the incomes of some corporation executives had amounted to as much as 700 per cent last year.

Rep. Albert Gore (D.-Tenn.), appearing before the House naval affairs committee, called for a strict limitation of war profits and asserted the "scandalous increases" in salaries and bonuses were evidence of two things—"inordinate profits and evasion of the high bracket profit taxes."

Testimony before the same committee yesterday brought out that the Jack & Heintz Company of Cleveland, Ohio, had paid out more than a half-million dollars in bonuses to executives and employees last year.

**Hits Profit From War**

Representative George H. Bender (R) of Ohio denounced the payment to Jack & Heintz of $600 per plane starter when he said the testimony showed that it cost the contractor only about $270 to make.

Concurrently with the House debate, Mr. Gore declared to the Naval Affairs Committee:

"So long as we attempt full mobilization through the medium of private enterprise, we must exercise care that we do not destroy the profit motive, but no American should be actuated by a motive to make a profit out of and because of his nation's peril."

Citing examples of bonuses paid to corporation executives which he said were taken from reports filed with the securities commission, Mr. Gore told the naval group:

"Mr. Bror Dahlberg, President of the Celotex Corporation, received a bonus in 1940 of $46,081, which was in addition to a $36,000 salary. Mr. Dahlberg received in 1941, in addition to his salary, a bonus of $157,871. One Vice-President of that corporation received a bonus in 1940 of over $9,000, and in 1941 of $31,574. Another Vice-President of the same company, Mr. L. R. Bouleware, received a like bonus of $31,574 last year.

**Some Fat Bonuses**

"Mr. G. W. Mason, President of the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, received a nice fat little bonus of $100,000 last year which, in addition to his salary, gave him the handsome compensation of $225,731 for the good year 1941. How good will 1942 be? The sales manager of this same corporation received a bonus of $50,000 which was in addition to his salary of $75,000. Indeed, the compensation of another sales executive was increased from the handsome sum of $49,999 in 1940 to $107,144 in 1941.

"Mr. Jos W. Frazer, President of the Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., received a bonus of $42,000 last year, which was in addition to his salary of $60,000. The compensation of the general counsel of this corporation was increased from $19,000 to $28,000. To be sure, business must be good. The chairman of the board, Mr. Ward M. Canady, who is not listed as drawing a salary in 1940, was put on the payroll in 1941 for $51,425."

Mr. Gore submitted also "some statistics on the outrageous increases in salaries of corporation executives," listing among them:

"Mr. Clarence Reese, president of the Continental Motors Corporation, received a 150 per cent increase in his 1941 salary, being increased from $16,604 in 1940 to $40,903 in 1941. The assistant to the president of this corporation received a 100 per cent increase, his salary being raised from $18,000 to $36,000.

**Profit from Paper**

"The West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company seems to have reaped a lush harvest from the impending paper shortage. The figures, which included profit-sharing bonus, show that the compensation of the president, Thos. Luke, jumped from $29,000 in 1940 to $90,000 in 1941, which is a nice increase of over 200 per cent. The vice-president of the company, Adam K. Luke, was jumped from $29,000 to $90,000. Another vice-president, John R. Miller, was jumped from $28,000 to $103,000. David L. Luke, Jr., who is not listed on my records as drawing any compensation in the year 1940, received a compensation of $94,355.03 in 1941.

"The Cessna Aircraft Company seems to have had a nice war business. Duane L. Wallace, president of the company, received a 207 per cent increase in salary last year. And as further evidence of a booming war business, the secretary of the company, Dwight S. Wallace, had a 700 per cent increase in salary, being jumped from a salary of $2,325 in 1940 to a salary of $16,000 in 1941.

"The president of the Waco Aircraft Company had a 100 per cent increase in salary.

"I would not want to overlook entirely my State. Mr. W. M. Jarman, president of the General Shoe Corporation had a 30 per cent increase in salary last year, drawing $29,836.25. Mr. W. H. Wemyss, executive vice-president of the company, received a 30 per cent increase last year, being remunerated at the rate of $26,139.34 per year. This company is making shoes which soldiers will trample out at $30 per month and in which many of them will die."

## Jack & Heintz to Cut Profits

CLEVELAND, March 25 (AP)—Jack & Heintz, Inc., aircraft parts producer accused in a Congressional hearing of making excess war profits, today cut its profits to 6 per cent, promised further reductions in prices and slashed executives' incomes, but continued bonuses and free lunches for workers.

President William S. Jack, returning from the House naval affairs committee hearing, was welcomed by employees' cheers and the banging of their tools.

He gave this outline of future policy for the concern, which has about $58,000,000 in war contracts for airplane motor starters and automatic pilots:

Profits—All profits on present and future contracts will be limited voluntarily to 6 per cent for the duration of the war, any excess to be returned to the Army and Navy at the end of each year.

Salaries—Mr. Jack, his son William Russell Jack and Ralph M. Heintz, vice presidents, will receive $15,000 a year each for the duration, instead of $100,000, and will receive no bonuses. They are the sole stockholders. No member of the organization will receive more than $25,000 a year. Miss Adelaide Bowman, Mr. Jack's secretary, volunteered to have her salary cut from $25,000 to $6,000 a year.

Workers' bonuses and benefits—The company will continue its present policy "of dealing with our associates," as all employees are termed. Last Christmas the firm gave each of 800 employees a $600 bonus, a turkey and a wrist watch. Employees "will continue to get 15 per cent of the company's earnings," divided equally among them as Christmas bonuses.

Prices — Referring to motor starters, Mr. Jack said the firm voluntarily reduced prices last Jan. 19 to the Army, by 28 per cent under previous contract prices, and on Navy contracts—embracing "10 per cent of our production"—prices on all future business have been cut about 25 per cent. He promised further cuts.

## Oil Trade Would Retain Present Tax Law Set-Up

WASHINGTON (AP) — Representatives of the oil and mining industries urged the House Ways and Means Committee to retain in the present tax law the long-standing percentage allowance for depletion in computing their tax liability.

They unanimously opposed Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau's recommendation that the allowance be discontinued to help raise $7,610,000,000 in new revenue and denied his assertion that the procedure amounted to a "special privilege."

J. E. Moorhead, Oil City, Pa., official of the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association, testified that the allowances were needed to continue a constant flow of valuable crude products. Several other oil men gave similar testimony.

Then a long list of mine company officials, headed by Donald A. Callahan, Wallace, Idaho, Vice-President of the American Mining Congress, added their protest against the recommendation.

"The mining industry denies that the allowance of depletion upon a percentage basis constitutes a special privilege or an avoidance or evasion of tax," Mr. Callahan said. "Further than this, it asserts that the rates for percentage depletion fixed by the Congress in 1932 and effective ever since are fair and equitable."

Other protestors were A. G. MacKenzie, Salt Lake City, representing the Utah Metal Mine Operators Association; Robert M. Searls, San Francisco representative of the California Mine Operators; and Evan Just, Miami, Okla., representative of the Tri-State Zinc and Lead Ore Producers Association.

Owners of mines and oil wells are now allowed to deduct so-called percentage depletion or cost depletion, whichever is higher. It consists of a deduction of 27½ per cent, in the case of oil, from gross income, with a limitation of 50 per cent of net income.

**Vulcan Detinning Co.**

Vulcan Detinning Co. reported 1941 profit of $559,688, equal to $14.45 a share on the common stock, compared with $504,592 or $12.74 a share in 1940.

## Industry Is Urged to Plan Postwar Jobs

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 25—A warning that survival of America's free enterprise system may depend on the steps industry takes now in planning for post-war jobs was placed before the financial heads of American industries attending the American Management Association's conference here today by Bert H. White, vice-president of the Liberty Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. White told the assembled company treasurers and controllers that the Government now has embryo plans to take over the whole job of post-war planning if that should be deemed necessary and declared it was up to industry to see that the Government was not forced to take action.

The laboring man has the idea that if private enterprise does not provide jobs in post-war years, the Government will, Mr. White stressed in voicing the view that it was the task of financial management to convince industry it must provide the jobs.

Mr. White described a program begun in Buffalo last fall when a post-war planning committee of 20 manufacturers was named with the idea that such blue-printing should be accomplished by drawing on the individual initiative of each producer rather than employing the ready-made program of well-meaning but industrially inexperienced economists.

The Buffalo planners, he said, had circulated the post-war program of the General Electric Company; had made a survey showing that 20 per cent of 360 companies had new products ready for the post-war renaissance; developed research into new products, and sought to determine industry's peacetime wants. The committee was now considering organization of discussion groups for interchange of ideas, he added.

The post-war program has two approaches, Mr. White continued, one for the manufacturer whose job will be merely to change back to his former product when war ends; the other for the manufacturer who may be making fighting planes, for instance, which could not be converted to peacetime use. A Buffalo concern of this type, he said, had now assigned a vice-president to look into the matter of manufacturing farm implements in the post-war years.

## Bill Exempting U. S. War Purchasing From State Taxes Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee has approved a revised bill to exempt Federal war purchases from State taxes.

Chairman Doughton (D) of North Carolina announced that the committee had adopted these two amendments to an original bill:

1. To make clear that all motor vehicles except those owned by the Federal Government would be subject to all State taxes when operating on State highways.

2. Nothing in the bill should be construed to exempt any defense contractor from annual ad valorem property taxes on real or personal property, or to exempt any public utility from any tax on the furnishing of transportation, power, communication, or heating services.

On the first point Mr. Doughton said:

"The new amendment strikes from the bill all reference to exemption from State taxes of transportation, communication, gas, electric power and heating services. The effect of that amendment is to make subject to all State taxation purchases by the Government from such companies."

## Lighting Devices Output to Be Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—An immediate curtailment in production of portable electric lamps and shades, other than flashlights, and other battery-operated lighting devices, has been ordered by the War Production Board.

Between now and April 30, the order provides, a manufacturer must limit his production to 70 per cent of his output in 1940. Beginning May 1, output will be limited to 60 per cent of 1940 production.

Floor lamps, table lamps, bed lamps and all other types of portable lamps, as well as sockets, separate switches, plugs, and lamp cords are affected by the limitation order.

The WPB directed, also, that, after 30 days, iron and steel may be used only for center pipes, steel wire harps, socket covers, outer tubings and casings, lock nuts, washers, screws, and bolts by lamp manufacturers. In addition no metals other than iron and steel may be used in lamps except for sockets, separate switches, plugs and lamp cords.

**Vultee Aircraft Earns $2.95**

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Vultee Aircraft, Inc. reported that net profits for the fiscal year ended last Nov. 30 amounted to $3,100,735 as compared to the 1940 fiscal year profit of $374,457. The sum, after all charges and taxes, was equal to $2.95 per common share, as compared to 36 cents per share in 1940. Total taxes paid, said the report made by Tom Girdler, Chairman of the Board, and Richard W. Millar, President, were $4,160,091, an increase of 763 per cent over 1940. Employment at Vultee was increased 50 per cent, and plant floor space nearly 1,200 per cent.

## Canadian Nat'l Rys. Shows 1941 Best Year on Record

OTTAWA (AP)—The Canadian National Railways reported that 1941 was the most successful financial year of its history, and showed a cash surplus of $4,016,000, after taxes and interest, against a substantial deficit in 1940.

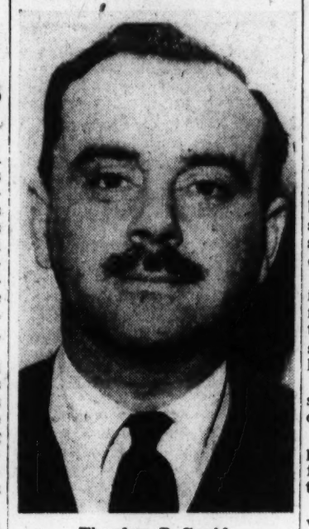
Net revenue for the year, after operating expenses, was $66,308,341, an increase of $21,600,929 over the previous year.

Sharp increases were reported for both passenger and freight traffic, freight tonnage hitting the highest in the railway's history.

**Lead Stocks on Hand Up**

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks of lead on hand at refineries totaled 24,830 tons at the end of February, compared with 20,531 in January and 46,604 a year ago, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported. Domestic shipments in February were 45,920 tons, against 53,037 the previous month and 54,859 in February, 1941. Production was 50,230 tons, against 53,385 in January and 54,231 in February last year.

*Takes Airline Post*



**Theodore P. Gould**

Appointed Assistant Regional Traffic Manager for American Airlines, Inc. Mr. Gould joined the company in 1940 as a traffic representative in New York City. He was later named Traffic Manager in Syracuse, N. Y., which position he leaves to assume his new duties in Boston.

## SEC Participates In Reorganization Of 108 Companies

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission reported that during the last six months of 1941 it had participated in reorganization proceedings of 108 companies with assets of more than $80,800,000 and indebtedness of approximately $39,500,000.

This compared with 165 companies with assets of $63,879,000 and indebtedness of $53,216,000 during the same 1940 period.

The final 1941 figures brought the total number of company reorganizations in which the SEC participated to 234 with assets of $179,000,000 and indebtedness $130,100,000, as compared to 299 companies with assets of $935,279,000 and indebtedness of $499,616,000 in 1940.

The 1940 figures, however, included reorganization proceedings under chapter 10 of the Bankruptcy Act of the Associated Gas and Electric Company and its subsidiary, the Associated Gas and Electric Corporation, with combined assets of $800,000,000 and indebtedness of $400,000,000.

New York State topped the list for the last six months of 1941 with 124 companies having assets of $38,757,000 and indebtedness of $7,837,000. Illinois was second with 13 companies with assets of $3,923,000 and indebtedness of $2,820,000.

## N. Y. Stock Exchange Plans to Advertise U. S. Savings Bonds

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange plans to embark upon an ambitious program of newspaper advertising to tell the public that it has decided, for the second time in its 150-year history, to recommend the purchase of a specific security—United States Defense Savings Bonds.

In a message designed by the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, Emil Schram, president of the exchange, recommends purchase of the Government securities as "investments in national security today and in personal security for tomorrow."

The exchange has never before advised the purchase or sale of a specific security except in the last World War when it recommended the purchase of Liberty Bonds.

## U. S. Debt Limit Is Agreed Upon

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senate and House conferees agreed on legislation to raise the federal debt limit from $65,000,000,000 to $125,000,000,000—the level approved by the House.

The conferees decided to abandon the Senate's bill calling for an increase to $130,000,000,000 to take care of certain indirect obligations of Government agencies.

The legislation also contains a number of provisions designed to give the Treasury more flexibility in issuing securities.

## Shoe Rationing Seen More Than Possibility

NEW YORK (AP) — Merrill A. Watson, Executive Vice-President of the Tanners Council of America, said that shoe rationing was more than a possibility in "the not too far distant future" because of war demands on the leather industry.

Mr. Watson told the National Shoe Retailers Association the problem was not one of tanning or manufacturing capacity, adding: "Our domestic raw materials resources must be supplemented by imports from Latin America, from Africa, from Asia, and the Antipodes. Shipping, therefore, represents the crux of the situation."

He said the industry produced 495,000,000 pairs of shoes last year, and "output on that scale cannot be maintained even though the flow of hides and skins to this country should not be diminished.

"More leather to the Army, Navy and Air Corps, more leather to our Allies," he added, "means less material for civilian shoes."

## U. S. Farmers To Increase 1942 Acreage

WASHINGTON—A Department of Agriculture survey indicated that farmers intend to seed about four per cent more land this spring but that prospective acreages of several important crops might fall short of goals set up by the Government's "war-food program."

Increases over last year were in prospect for corn, oats, barley, flaxseed, rice, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, dry edible beans, soybeans, cow peas, peanuts, tame hay and sugar beets. Decreases were indicated for wheat and sorghums. No estimate was made on the prospective cotton acreage.

The survey was based upon reports from 77,000 representative farmers on their 1942 planting intentions.

Outstandingly large acreages were indicated for crops such as soybeans, peanuts and flax seeds, that can be crushed for vegetable oils.

**More Corn**

Corn acreage was forecast at 91,348,000 compared with 87,164,000 planted last year. The department had set a goal of 92,500,000 to 95,000,000 acres. The acreage of barley useable as livestock feed, was forecast at 18,208,000 or about 2,000,000, above the goal.

Prospective wheat acreage was estimate at 54,600,000 compared with 62,400,000 seeded for the 1941 crop. The department recommended 55,000,000, (explaining) a smaller acreage was sought because present reserves are the largest on record.

Prospective 1942 spring wheat acreage was set at 15,287,000, compared with 16,741,000 last year. The durum wheat acreage was forecast at 2,201,000, compared with 2,597,000 last year. The winter wheat acreage had been previously estimated at 39,400,000, compared with 45,663,000 for the 1941 crop

The soybean acreage prediction was 14,085,000, compared with 9,996,000 planted last year. The department had set a goal of 9,000,000 acres for soybeans for vegetable oil.

The prospective peanut acreage fell short of the department's goal. It was estimated at 4,150,000 acres compared with 2,498,000 planted last year. The goal was 5,500,000 acres for all purposes, including peanuts for hogging. The flax seed acreage was forecast at 4,037,000 acres compared with 3,367,000 last year and with a goal of 4,500,000 acres.

The department said tobacco plants of 1,446,000 acres was indicated by the survey. This compares with 1,350,000 planted last year and with a goal of 1,498,000 acres.

**Plan More Rice**

The rice acreage was forecast at 1,454,000, compared with 1,257,000 last year and with a goal of 1,320,000 acres.

The prospective potato acreage was less than the department's goal. It was estimated at 2,814,000 acres compared with 2,793,000 last year and with a goal of 3,060,000.

An increase of about 24 per cent was indicated in the sugar beet acreage. It was estimated at 983,000 acres, compared with 795,000 last year. The department has lifted all restrictions upon planting of sugar beets because of the supply shortage.

## U. S. Steel Plans To Set Up New Tin Plating Facilities

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation announced that new electrolytic tin-plating facilities costing $10,000,000 would be installed at plants of subsidiaries in the Chicago, Pittsburgh and Birmingham areas.

The new installations will supplement similar electrolytic coating lines announced by the corporation earlier this year and now under construction. Both programs are expected to be in operation within 12 months. The corporation will pay for the new facilities out of its treasury funds.

The steel corporation's new facilities are expected by the company to make an important contribution in conserving the nation's limited supply of tin.

## Power Production Well Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP) — The Edison Electric Institute reported that electric power production in the week ended March 21 totaled 3,357,032,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 3,357,444,000 the previous week and 2,983,048,000 a year earlier.

The failure of output to decline as much as seasonally expected boosted the Associated Press index of power production to 158.5 from 156.0 the previous week. At the same time last year it stood at 142.5.

Regional percentage gains over output in the comparable 1941 week were: New England 10.4, Mid-Atlantic 9.2, Central Industrial 11.0, West Central 12.7, Southern States 10.9, Rocky Mountain 13.4, Pacific Coast 27.2.

**Business Failures Decline**

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reported business failures in the United States had declined 14 per cent in the week ended March 19, for a total of 193 as compared with 224 in the preceding week and 255 a year ago. The total number of commercial and industrial failures so far this year was 2,537 against 3,070 in the same period of 1941.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.*

**PECANS**

WE WILL ship prepaid to you, 10 pounds big, beautiful medium shell Pecans, anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.98. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bailey's Tourist Home, Dept. C. S., Camilla, Georgia.

**SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN**

GOVERNESS, French, music; Christian Scientist, desires position. Miss Imbert, C/o Miss Hilson, 740 Madison Av., N. Y. C. Tel. BU. 8-6045.

## Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.*

**REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE**

BUSINESS couple would exchange their (mid-town) beautiful furnished penthouse for apartment in Miami Beach, effective shortly. Write Box R-10, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

DORCHESTER, MASS., Codman Square—3-4 room heated apartments, $45-$55; refined tenancy. Gen 8379.

**COPLEY SQ. DISTRICT**
FIREPROOF
MODERN 1 and 2 rooms, kitchen-dinette, colored tile bath, shower; adult tenants; from $37.50 month; resident supt. Garrison Hall, 8 Garrison St., Boston, near Mechanics Station.

LONGFELLOW APARTMENTS
NEAR Christian Science church; choice suites of 1-3 rooms and bath, $27.50 month up; heat, hot water, elevator service; selected tenants. Supt., 150 St. Botolph Street, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Corner—Nicely furnished 3-room apt. with porch; very reasonable; about May 1st. Tel. Asp. 6729.

**APARTMENTS FURNISHED**

N. Y. C., 387 West 58th St. (8-K)—Sublet, long season, 2 rooms, real kitchen, dinette, sunny; all transportation.

**FOR LEASE**

A New Modern Hotel in a small, wide-awake city in Georgia; 25 rooms completely equipped; located on Federal and State highway; only Christian Scientists need apply. L. R. HETRICK, 321 Healey Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

**ROOMS TO LET**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study near church and beach, from $1.00 daily, $7.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Light, attractive rooms; single or double; hot and cold water. M. PEAKES, Com. 7874.

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator; comfortable furnished room with running water. Circle 9267.

Hotel SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES FRIENDLY SERVICE BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
**Huntington**
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

KEW GARDENS, N. Y., 8451 Abingdon Rd.—Quiet, sunny, front, single; cross ventilation, adj. bath; railroad, subway. Cleveland 3-6345.

MIAMI, FLORIDA—Two young ladies to occupy bedroom and sun parlor; home privileges. Mrs. Laura Horne, 1801 N. W. 18th Terrace.

BOSTON, 366 Commonwealth, Suite 3—Attractive furnished rm., single or double; choice location, near Christian Science church. Ken. 8430.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Spacious room, private bath; owner's beautiful home, 110-33 70th Ave.; nr. transportation. BOulevard 8-2772.

N. Y. C., 620 West 116th Street (Apt. 73)—Attractive rooms in private home, $6. Tel. CA 8-5451 after 5.

**ROOMS AND BOARD**

TO RENT—Summer cottage, adults only, $250; also rooms with board year round—country. Please send replies MRS. WM. W. HOARE, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.

**COUNTRY BOARD**

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined quiet guests; high exclusive district; 3 acres ground; flowers, trees, airy, freshly decorated rooms; oak floors; modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Kenmorthan 881.

**SUMMER HOMES WANTED**

WANTED — Summer home, farm, about 6 rooms with improvements; near water; Berkshire region; prefer renting—might purchase. Write Box B-10, S. 1580, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

**OFFICES TO LET**

N. Y. C., Radio City—Practitioner's attractively furnished office—part time. Phone mornings—Newtown 5-4547; afternoons Cl. 7-4729.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

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465 W. 154th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

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Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

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200 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-2030

**AGENTS WANTED**

OPENING for 3 women who can devote 4-5 hours a day; experience not essential; profits highest in history. Apply the Fuller Brush Co., 80 Boylston Street, Boston.

**HELP WANTED—MEN**

MAN to manage insurance department of real estate and insurance office. H. Mata & Co., Inc., 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. LA. 4-8004.

DRAFTSMEN and ENGINEERS
E. B. BADGER & SONS COMPANY needs draftsmen in their Boston office, experienced in electrical transmission and distribution, piping layout, steel plate construction, pressure vessel design, and structural steel and reinforced concrete. A very large amount of essential work insuring top production for an indefinite period makes these positions very attractive. Remuneration is on the basis of a 40-hour week with time and one half for a generous amount of overtime. Apply to E. B. BADGER & SONS CO., 75 Pitts Street, Boston, Mass.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

EXPERIENCED hairdresser wanted, high salary, vicinity Melrose; only best need apply. Box W-60, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHRISTIAN Scientist to care for 2 babies for business couple. MRS. LOMAS, 120 West 58th St., N. Y. C. CI 6-7322.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

FACTORY MANAGER — Can you use man qualified to produce following results? Simplify operating methods; cut out unnecessary expense; get things done; originate practical ideas; produce better net results. L. VOELKER, 708½ Clay St., La Porte, Ind.

POSITION 3rd class engineer wanted; experienced maintenance work, has handled 2nd-class plant. Box F-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**See also**
the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory for advertisements of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

## Local Classified
(Continued)

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SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Hartford, Conn., Christian Science Church, preferably resident of Hartford. Should have some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of three working days each week required. Commission basis. Open to man or woman.
Write Box C-2, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

**SALESWOMEN WANTED**

LONG-established organization entering new field not affected by priorities has opening for 4 capable woman; previous experience not essential; liberal advanced commission-bonus; permanent and with attractive future. Westmoreland Silver Div., 3rd Fl., 378 Stuart St., Boston.

**SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN**

RESPONSIBLE woman, part-time work, light duties, reading aloud, caring for children, shopping. Phone Com. 9173 evenings (Boston).

WOMAN bookkeeper, capable, exp. mfr.; other lines, desires responsible position anywhere; some stenography. Box C-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WILL BUY anything suitable for old fashioned home; will call anywhere. Box B-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Cap. 9807.

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Reliable and immediate attention
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**ANTIQUES WANTED**

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MILDRED LANGWORTHY, Dressmaker, Platform Dresses—Alterations, Remodeling. Work in or out. 274 76TH ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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HIGHEST cash prices paid for all kinds of furniture, china and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE CO., Hix. 1016, Boston, Mass.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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ORANGE, N. J., Orange Juvenile Shop, 521 Main St.—Baby Carriages, Nursery Articles, Toys. Expert Repair Service. OR. 2-3230.

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STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N. Y. C.

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BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. P. CO., 110 W. 14th St. (cor. Mary's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4496.

HIGH CASH! LADIES' WORN FUR COATS ALSO MEN'S USED CLOTHING! I. M. Fur Co., 11 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7949.

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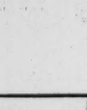
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and
**LEEDS ★ (The New Store)**
41 East Palisade Avenue
DRESSES • COATS • and SUITS
ENGLEWOOD 3-3312

**Jean's Millinery**
41 East Palisade Avenue
Jean Is Ready for You With a Complete New Line of Spring Millinery
ENGLEWOOD 3-6197

### IRVINGTON

**KINGS**
**SUPER MARKETS**
**10**
**FOOD STORES OF DISTINCTION**
*All over North Jersey*
FEATURING
*Nationally Advertised*
PRODUCTS

## NEW JERSEY

### JERSEY CITY

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone South Orange 3-1584 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

Phone Bergen 3-8065
**PRINTING**
*at reasonable prices*
**G. A. Bandomer & Sons**
112 Linden Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

**HOLSTE-PLATT CO.**
*Certified*
**COAL and FUEL OIL**
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

### MAPLEWOOD

**Tree Pruning**
Now Is the Time to Have Your FRUIT AND SHADE TREES TRIMMED
**COMPLETE TREE SERVICE**
by Trained Men Covered by Insurance
Trees Sprayed at the Proper Time
No Charge for Estimates
**F. A. CUTTER**
486 Conover Ter., Orange, N. J.
Phone OR 3-2493

STRUBBE'S
*Easter Day Ice Cream in fancy molds.*
*Homemade candy fresh daily.*
178 Maplewood Ave. So. 2-2465
1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington Essex 3-3920

**CORBY'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, INC.**
Laundering, Dry Cleaning, Rug Cleaning, Fur Storage
From Maplewood, Call WX-2200

**SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.**
**Easter Greetings**
*to Our Patrons*
who read The Christian Science Monitor
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO 2-4300

*Always Careful, Courteous Service at*
**Four Square Esso Station**
1946 Springfield Ave. at Pierson Rd. So.
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
SO. 2-9792

**H. V. FRAENTZEL**
*"A Good Store in a Good Town"*
**Easter Greetings**
to Readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
180 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-6030

BEST BROS.
*Good Things to Eat*
Butter — Eggs
Homemade Sausage
Broilers — Roasting Chickens
LIVINGSTON 6-0367

**SIRLYN-COLE, Inc.**
Manhattan and Arrow Shirts
McGregor and Wilson Sportswear
Interwoven Socks, Stetson Hats
163 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4062

**Maplewood Delicatessen**
EASTER SPECIALTIES
Good Home Cooked Foods
Borden's "Hemo" Milk
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
3 Highland Place SO. 2-9813

**SLIP COVER SPECIAL**
6-Piece Set of Sunfast Fabric
$28.95
Cut to measure, tailored to fit.
THE LITTLE DRAPERY SHOP
*Interior Decorator*
97 BAKER ST. SO. 2-2625

### MONTCLAIR

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EASTER CARDS
*Madisons*
427 Bloomfield Avenue Mont. 2-1653

Dorothy Chadwick
**Luncheon** **Dinner**
Telephone Montclair 2-8055
33 Park Street Montclair N. J.

EASTER MILLINERY
*Silver*
Hats Ready Made and to Order
*Agents for Dobbs Hats*
40 CHURCH STREET

SPORTS MODES
The Milady's Shop of Chapman's
Upper Montclair

**Every Purchase Counts**
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

## NEW JERSEY

### MONTCLAIR (Continued)

QUALITY FOOD!
*Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere*
**The Wedgewood Cafeteria**
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

*Fine Jewelry*
**HENKE'S, Inc.**
ESTABLISHED 1889
Clairidge Theatre Bldg. Montclair N. J.

**The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation**
UPPER MONTCLAIR N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 3-0400

### ORANGE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555 Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Phone Orange 4-9585

**Leon Diamond Company**
Attractive Spring Dresses, Suits, Coats
211 Main Street, Corner Canfield St.

*Enna Jettick*
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 TO $6
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

**Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.**
*Stationery—Office Equipment*
*Greeting Cards—Books*
*Gifts*
350 Main Street Or. 3-0757

**EAGLE PRINTING**
Commercial—Social—Club
*Direct Mail Advertising and Labels*
300 Main Street Orange 3-6010

SPRING FASHIONS
*by Hart Schaffner & Marx*
**The Morris Shop**
296 Main Street, Corner Dat St.
*Spring Wardrobes*
COATS SUITS DRESSES

**EMBASSY DRESS SHOPPE**
327 Main Street, Corner Essex Ave.

### SOUTH ORANGE

**S. FELDMAN & SONS, Inc.**
**DRY CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS**
*For the Quality Minded*
We call and deliver in Newark and suburbs.
Offices in Newark and suburbs.
ESTABLISHED 1905
Phones: Ma. 2-3660—Or. 4-7478—So. 2-7620

J. A. DOHM
*Watchmaker and Jeweler*
Expert Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
67 So. Orange Avenue SO. 2-0271
ESTABLISHED 1901

**HENRY J. BUEHLER**
INSURANCE
*of Every Kind*
107 Mercer Place SO 2-6307

BELLINS
*"A Safe Place to Shop"*
Bellins cordially invites you to visit our new, modern Shop to inspect the Easter Selection of Sportswear, Hosiery, Gloves, and Hand-Bags.
57 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-3354

The ALBERT HAHNE *Men's Shop*
Arrow Shirts, Mark Cross Gloves, Westminster Hosiery, Cheney Ties
58 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-5152

**Irene's Flower Shop**
Easter Greetings

126 So. Orange Avenue

### PASSAIC

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
*Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store*
626, 628 Main Avenue

Cooke Coal and Oil Co.
210 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
*Koppers Coke*
*Fuel Oil—'blue coal'*
Phone Pa 2-1784 Paterson WX 7070

Bert McIlveen, Inc.
*Flowers*
659 Main Ave. Pa. 3-1414

### PLAINFIELD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8597, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

## NEW JERSEY

### PLAINFIELD (Continued)

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

BLACK'S
*Easter Accessories*
LINGERIE GLOVES
HANDBAGS HOSIERY
109-B Watchung Ave., opp. Pub. Service
Tel. PL. 6-0697

SAVE Fuel Oil
SAVE Costly Burner Repairs
Have Proper
OIL BURNER SERVICE
No charge for inspections and estimates
CHAS. R. DANN, INC.
142 Somerset Street Tel. PL. 6-6161

Route 29, Westbound
North Plainfield, N. J.
Tel. PL. 6-5183
Gates' HIGHWAY FURNITURE SHOP INC.

### RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
*The Cream Actually Whips*
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 688

### RIDGEFIELD PARK

Battery Service Road Service
**West View Service Station**
Frank J. Avietta, Prop.
*"Service With a Smile"*
87 Railroad Ave. Hack. 2-9377

### RIDGEWOOD

*Invite you to visit their Greenhouses and see their fine display of*
Schweinfurth
**Blooming Plants and Cut Flowers**
63 NO. VAN DIEN AVE. Tel. Ridge 0-4700

**ROBERTS CO.**
Barbizon Slips
Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets
Sportswear, Underwear

Easter Styles
at
**THE NORENE**
DRESSES—MILLINERY
MODERATELY PRICED
11 OAK STREET TEL. RI. 0-0848

Easter Cards
E. B. WINCHELL
70 East Ridgewood Avenue

**MEYER'S**
Better Easter Candies
Complete Luncheon—40c
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
51 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

SEE
**HOOD-STEVENS**
84 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
for Easter Accessories
Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Flowers, Handkerchiefs, etc.

Greetings
With Hopes for Complete Victory
PERRY LEE

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
**999 TIRE COMPANY**
*We Love to Change Tires*
RIDGEWOOD 0-0990 IRV. MITTAG

EASTER CARDS
Bunnies and Novelties
Schrafft's and Whitman Candies
**B. DRAPKIN**
30 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

### SUMMIT

**G. I. McNeil**
*Custom Made Slipcovers and Awnings*
FINE UPHOLSTERING
55 Union Place Sum. 6-4068

**Fireside Corner Gifts**

EASTER GREETING CARDS
118 Summit Avenue

*Crossword Quiz Answers*

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| P | | E | A | R | | M | | O | N | E | | T |
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| C | O | N | | U | | A | R | | A | R | M | |
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| B | U | R | E | K | A | | T | A | N | I | N | |

## NEW JERSEY

### SUMMIT (Continued)

We have a complete line of
COATS AND SUITS
for your
NEW SPRING OUTFIT
**B. H. FRUMKIN, Inc.**
The Store with 2 Doors and 2 Floors
408 Springfield Ave. 29 Maple St.

Red Cross Shoes
*for Women*
Buster Brown Shoes
for Children
**NEE DELL SHOE STORES**
386 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE

**AMY McDOWELL SHOP**
Lily of France and Treo Foundation Garments
Sports Frocks
Sum. 6-1881 9 Beechwood Rd.

VALENTINE PIZZI
*Ladies' Tailor and Furrier*
PROTECT YOUR FURS
in cold-air storage during the summer months
*Repairing, Cleaning and Glazing*
Sum. 6-0250 39 Maple Street

### TEANECK

*June Travers*
*Gift Shoppe - - - Antiques*
721 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-6626
*Opp. The Cedar Lane Tea House*

INSURANCE SERVICE
*Be Neighborly*
Place your insurance with your home town agent
CLARENCE LOFBERG
363 Cedar Lane TEA. 6-8500

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
**Home Town Laundries, Inc.**
Front Street Teaneck 6-3700
*A Service to Meet Every Need*

HOWARD'S
513 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-9802
Phonographs Sheet Music
Camera Supplies Records
THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
119 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

### WEEHAWKEN

**INSURANCE**
Fire, Casualty, and Liability
**GEORGE S. ALCOTT**
35 Eldorado Place, Weehawken, N. J.
Phone—UNion 3-1534

### WESTFIELD

**Klinger's Market, Inc.**
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
*Meats, Groceries and Vegetables*
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
*Men's Apparel*
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
**SERVICENTER**
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1088 443 North Ave.
Horse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"
GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sarson
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
811 NORTH AVE. GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 3-2102

THE
**ALICE KIND SHOPPE**
IS PREPARED:
1st—Suits and Coats
2nd—Silk Dresses
3rd—Evening Clothes
4th—And last, but far from least—a full supply of smart
COTTON DRESSES
Sizes 10 to 20, 38 to 46, and 14½ to 24½
404 Tremont Ave. Tel. WE. 2-0668

**SPRING FLOWER SHOW**
Palm Sunday—March 29—2 to 6 P. M.
VISITORS WELCOME
**Doerrer & Sons Conservatories**
167 Elm Street

**WE MODERNS**
Complete Spring Outfits of Quality and Distinction for Mother, Sister and Brother.
Prices are very moderate.
Cor. Broad St. and Central Ave. WE. 2-4080

**DARBY'S**
Yardley's Toiletries
Whitman's Candies
Costa's Ice Cream
Cor. South and Summit Aves.
Tel. WE. 2-1198

## NEW JERSEY

### WESTFIELD (Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 3-4047, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

### WEST NEW YORK

**L. J. Rad**
JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

**Pennsylvania**

### ALLENTOWN

**H. LEH & CO.**
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
*Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices*

*Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store*
BOHLENGROSS & MOYER
*"Outfitters to Men and Boys"*
791 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
**THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.**
1031 Hamilton Street Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Arnold's Bakery
*Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery*
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa
*Four Retail Store for Your Convenience*

**Hess Brothers**
Allentown, Pa.
*One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*

METHERHOLD & METTGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

### BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

THE SOHMER PIANOS
are sold exclusively in
Lehigh and Northampton Counties
Furniture at Radios
**GOODENOUGH'S**
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

### CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures!
Milk Cream Chocolate Milk
Butter Complete "Dairy Service!"
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

### ERIE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone W-02-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.*
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Women's Air-Step Footwear in Spring Styles, Exclusive in Erie at Trask's.

### HARRISBURG

*"Be Kind to Your Clothes"*
CLEANERS
TAILORS
HATTERS
FURRIERS
*Model*
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

### MAIN LINE—Ardmore

**Ye Ladye Shoppe**
7 West Lancaster Avenue, Ardmore
Hosiery, Lingerie
Pajamas
OPEN EVENINGS

### OLD YORK ROAD—Elkins Park

"GUARANTEED OR USED CARS"
BOYER CHEVROLET
523 TOWNSHIP LINE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0365

### OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

**BRODY'S**
Established 1905
**GLENSIDE'S DEPARTMENT STORE**
43 Easton Road, Glenside, Pa.
Open Evenings Phone Ogontz 486
Enna Jettick Shoes, Arrow Shirts, etc.

WHARTON SHOPPE
*Dry Goods and Notions*
*Hosiery*
Wharton Avenue. Ogontz 400

## PENNSYLVANIA

### PHILADELPHIA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9100, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Now is the time to select your Cards and Gifts for*
**EASTER**
Lots of New Toys and Books for Children
Lucien Lelong, Charbert and Tre Jur
**The PANSY Shops**
3627 NO. BROAD (ARCADE)
5603 NO. BROAD (OLNEY AVE.)

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
200 WEST CHELTEN AVE PHILADELPHIA

*Your Individualism Is Our Objective*
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 8813

**Permanent Waves**
*Special Process for Fine and White Hair*
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, PenBold Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St.
Pen 5519

**MEYERS DAIRIES**
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

**FRED J. COOPER**
*Jeweler by Birth*
OUR SALE ENDS MARCH 31st
You will profit by making YOUR visit to our store NOW while our Sale is still effective.
109 So. 13th Street

THE KING PRINT SHOP
*Lecture Cards*
6912 State Road
Philadelphia, Pa. Mayfair 2945

### PHILADELPHIA Germantown

***the STURGIS store***
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
*Women's Smart Accessories*
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

### PITTSBURGH

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Mayflower 3339 Hours 10 to 2 daily except Saturda., and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Misses Calhoon & Zoeller*

would like to serve you in all branches of beauty culture
1217 HIGHLAND BUILDING
MO 5748 Pittsburgh, Pa.

### READING

**FLOWERS**
*Giles, The Florist*
123 S. Fifth Street Dial 7168

**MANNING-ARMSTRONG**
Foot Craft Shoes
Foot Saver Shoes
607 Penn St., Reading, Pa.

**ST. LAWRENCE** Electronort
**MILK**
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Saylor's Own Make
**Cocoanut Cream EASTER EGGS**
**40c a lb.—Decorated**
*No increase in price over last year*
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn St. Dial 6253

*Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!*
**The CRYSTAL**
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

**Let the Advertiser Know**
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

## PENNSYLVANIA

### READING (Continued)

*"More People in Berks County EAT*

Maier's
BREAD
*Than Any Other Kind"*
640 PARK AVENUE
E. S. Kerper, Pres. M. A. Messer, Treas.

**GLENSIDE FUEL CO., Inc.**
Cleaner Coal
1114 Allegheny Ave. Dial 34761

### SCRANTON

**Mme. Fenwick's Beauty Salon**
PERMANENTS
Wigs, Transformations Toupees, Bobbing, Marcel Wave, Finger Wave
516 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton
Branch Stores:
6 W. Market St. Wilkes-Barre
4 S. 7th St. Stroudsburg

**Refurnish Your Home With New Window Shades**
HENRY KUCK
226 ADAMS AVENUE

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
*Always Busy*
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

THE *Boston* Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service.
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired

*Eastertide Gifts*
HANDBAGS—UMBRELLAS
LUGGAGE—GLOVES
PUHL & ZIMAN
211 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

**Robert Roberts**
*The Tailor*
921 South Main Avenue

**HATS**
that make you look your Prettiest for Easter
*Moderately Priced*
**Joseph's**
135 N. Washington Ave. (Brooks Bldg.)

RAE WATKINS
HOSIERY — LINGERIE
Smart Handbags and Gloves
430 SPRUCE STREET

telephone 4-1644
**arline b. mosher florist**
308 adams avenue
scranton, pa.
flowers — gifts

### SEWICKLEY

**LAWN AND GARDEN SUPPLIES**
Fertilizers—Lawn, Flower, Vegetable
SEEDS
Tools, Implements
*"The Best of Course"*
HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
TEL. 1128 SEWICKLEY PENNA.

**New for Spring**
Exciting Styles in Blue—Black—Beige—Red

*Patterns created by*
RED CROSS—LIFE STRIDE—MAGIC STEP
**Quality MILLER'S Footwear**

**COLONIAL FLOWER SHOPPES**

417 Broad St. Tel. Sewickley 548
830 Merchant St. Tel. Ambridge 830
**For EASTER**
**Plants and Cut Flowers**

### SWARTHMORE

*Complete Fuel Service*
WILSON
COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Tel. SW. 600

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE
(Continued)

DRESSES
Lingerie and Hosiery
Marie Donnelly
104 PARK AVENUE

SPOONED ICE CREAM
Has a Grand New Taste!
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
We Sell Defense Stamps

UPPER DARBY

Fashionably yours
For Spring Chic
for all Ladies' Apparel
RED ROBIN SHOP
64 So. 69th Street
Open Eve. Blvd. 9771

The BLACKSTONE SWEATER SHOP
Sweaters
Knitted Sportswear
Hand Knitting Yarns—Hosiery
29 S. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 5312

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
BOU 197

Arthur Kalbach Boul. 9645
ART'S TEXACO SERVICE
Service—Repairing—Tires
Official AAA Station
Garrett and Kingston Roads

Upper Darby's Agency for
ENNA JETTICKS

Shoes for women $5 to $6.50, fitted by X-Ray
LU-BEN'S
7042 Garrett Road

Spring Outfits
for Boys and Men
Clothing and furnishings in good style, excellent quality, at low prices.
BURK-LEY'S
6800 MARKET STREET
Open Evenings Blvd. 9931

CLOVER HOSIERY
and ACCESSORIES
Hosiery—Bags—Gloves
Lingerie—Handkerchiefs
NEW 69TH ST. TERMINAL
Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 4046

HOME SHOPPING SERVICE
Mabel C. Pagett
Hosiery • Lingerie • Dresses
Write Collegeville RFD #1 for appointment
PHONE COLLEGEVILLE 3691

Florida Oranges at their best!
"The Cream of the Crop" from selected groves
Taste the difference
Oranges—packed basket, 55c
Grapefruit—large seedless, 8 for 25c
THE ORANGE CAR
West Chester Pike Just west 69th St. Terminal

WILKES-BARRE
WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

WILKINSBURG
CALDWELL & GRAHAM
DEPARTMENT STORE
SEW AND SAVE
Spring wash fabrics now on sale.
McCall, Simplicity and Butterick Patterns
Penn. Ave. and Wood St. CH. 0143

THE CHARME SHOP
"Where Fashions Dwell"
Dresses—Millinery—Accessories
723 PENN AVENUE

Flowers for Morale
Our enemies cannot take away the beauty of flowers.
TED STEPHENS
The Friendly Florist
Easter Plants and Cut Flowers
615 Wood St. CHurchill 5100

YORK
The Golden Glow
Cafeteria and Table Service
Where good food always awaits you.
Open Week days from 6 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.
Sundays from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.
38 North George Street York, Pa.

Bags Gloves Hosiery Novelty Jewelry and Hankies
THE ACCESSORY SHOP
23½ South Beaver Street

The Lingerie Shop
19-21 S. BEAVER STREET
Now showing a complete line of Spring Skirts and Blouses. Moderately priced. Also the famous Mary Barron Slip, exclusive in York.

Do Stop in the Shop
New ideas for that Spring gift. Special cards for boys in the service and of course Easter Greetings.
ANNA HERR FRANTZ
YORKTOWNE HOTEL

# Japanese Occupy Key Islands Off India

Continued from Page 1

the Chinese left flank and pushed their way north of the city, some reports say 20 miles above. This success has followed the heavy bombing of the main British airfield in Central Burma, at which presumably serious damage was done—too serious to be outweighed by the successful descent of the American Volunteer Group upon the Japanese airport of Chiengmai in Thailand, which netted 40 planes.

### Andamans Occupied

Japanese forces have completed an unopposed occupation of the strategic Andaman Islands athwart the Bay of Bengal supply routes to Calcutta in their first seizure of Indian territory.

A communiqué issued today by the Indian Government said:

"The Andaman Islands were occupied by a Japanese force March 23. Our forces in the islands were withdrawn some days previously.

"It also was found possible to evacuate a considerable portion of the population of the islands, including women, children, and a number of convicts."

The Andamans lie only 650 miles southeast of Calcutta, which has become an ever more vital supply port for the United Nations, and are some 800 miles northeast of Ceylon, site of the important British naval base of Trincomalee.

[The occupying forces presumably came from Lower Burma, which at its closest point is only 120 miles from the northern tip of the Andamans.]

The Andaman Islands are a chain north of Sumatra and some 350 miles southwest of Rangoon. They lie along the sea routes to Calcutta, chief eastern Indian port and would be a stepping stone for the Japanese in their westward thrust toward India itself.

The Andamans first came under air attack on Feb. 27. Chief target at that time was the airdrome at Port Blair, principal town in the island group. These raiders were presumed to have come from bases in the Burma panhandle. The group consists of 204 jungle-covered islands, which from 1858 to 1921 were used as an Indian convict settlement and where since 1868 the British have operated a large meterological station for shipping.

### Pacific Isles Raided

The Navy reported today that a Pacific Fleet task force had raided Japanese-occupied Wake and Marcus Islands recently, destroying enemy small boats, seaplanes, and numerous shore installations.

The raid on Marcus Island, which lies 760 miles westnorthwest of Wake and about 2,600 miles northwest of Honolulu, carried the American vessels, including an aircraft carrier, cruisers, and destroyers, to within 990 miles of Yokohama.

The report on the Wake Island raid was the first official disclosure that the Japanese had occupied it permanently and were attempting to fortify the Central Pacific island which they captured from United States Marines Dec. 23 at a heavy cost in men and ships.

At Wake, a Navy communiqué said, 219 bombs from aircraft and many shells from cruisers and destroyers were rained on shore installations and a landing field.

"Two enemy patrol boats were sunk, three large seaplanes at anchor were demolished, and the aircraft runways and a part of the defense batteries were damaged," the Navy reported. "Our loss in this engagement was one aircraft."

The Wake Island raid occurred Feb. 24. The task force was commanded by Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey, senior air force commander in the Pacific, who on Jan. 31 led an attack on Marshall and Gilbert Islands which resulted in destruction of 16 enemy ships and 41 aircraft.

On March 4 Admiral Halsey's forces struck at Marcus Island.

The attack, by air, was executed just before dawn and the Navy bombers which roared over the Japanese base dropped flares to illuminate their objectives. "No enemy aircraft or ships were present," the communiqué said.

"Heavy antiaircraft fire was encountered while our plane dropped 96 bombs on the small island, resulting in considerable damage to hangars, fuel and ammunition storages, radio installations, and aircraft runways. Our loss in this engagement was one aircraft."

The Navy did not specify what sort of radio installation was believed to have been in operation on Marcus Island but there was speculation that it had been a radio-locater device for detecting the approach of American ships or planes toward the very center of the Japanese-dominated area in the Western Pacific.

Naval authorities suggested that the great value of Wake and Marcus Islands to the Japanese has been in extending the effective patrol range of their aircraft, particularly, far in front of their most strongly defended area. Planes operating from Wake, for instance, might be relied upon to detect any westward fleet movement from Hawaii and planes operating from Marcus similarly could patrol a vast area of ocean lying south and east of the Japanese mainland.

The Navy communiqué indicated that the task force leaders had been somewhat disappointed in meeting so little opposition and having so little opportunity to wreak important destruction upon the enemy.

"Although the islands had been the scene of much recent enemy activity," the Navy said, "these surprise attacks were met with little opposition and the attacking forces found few enemy planes and ships in the areas.

"Considerable damage was done to shore installations, defense positions, aircraft runways, and water tanks by combined bombardment from aircraft and surface vessels following the pattern so effectively used by Admiral Halsey in his raid on the Marshall Islands."

Both raids previously had been reported by the Japanese.

On Feb. 28, four days after the attack at Wake, Japanese Imperial Headquarters reported that shore guns there had repulsed an unidentified naval squadron composed of an aircraft carrier, two cruisers, and six destroyers.

The communiqué from Tokyo claimed that one of the cruisers was set afire and the other hit by bombs, one of the destroyers hit by a bomb and five of the attacking planes shot down.

Loss of one patrol boat and some casualties to the Japanese defenders was admitted.

Minamitori Shima (Marcus Island) was reported by the Tokyo Radio on March 5 to have been attacked by 30 planes of unspecified nationality which were said to have set one building afire and caused eight casualties. Seven of the raiders were claimed shot down.

### Philippines:

The Japanese aerial bombardment on harbor defenses of Manila Bay and American-Filipino positions in Bataan was resumed today, the War Department reported in a communiqué, and continued enemy ground activity in Bataan indicated arrival of Japanese reinforcements.

The bombing attack was carried out by 27 bombers and some smaller planes, the Department said, but there was no report on results.

Only slight damage was inflicted March 24 in a bombardment by 54 heavy Japanese bombers, the Department has said.

Reports of local skirmishes, with Philippine troops successful, in the vicinity of Digos on the west shore of Davao Gulf, Mindanao, also were received by the Department.

The Japanese stated that special detachments of Japanese bluejackets had landed and occupied the town of Mati, 38 miles southeast of the port of Davao.

Domei said the landing was made March 15. Mati is on the east coast of the spur of Mindanao which forms the southeastern arm of Davao Bay where the Japanese made one of their first landings in the Philippines.

### Burma:

Chinese headquarters in Burma reported today that a force of 1,000 Japanese troops have captured an airdrome north of Toungoo, key of Allied resistance.

The communiqué admitted the situation on the Toungoo Front was "serious."

Chinese forces were sent to dislodge the Japanese, the communiqué said, and a "heavy battle" was in progress.

A combined force of Japanese cavalry and infantry in civilian dress cut the road from Toungoo north to Mandalay 20 miles above Toungoo, the Chinese said, but added that the "Chinese forces drove out the cavalry and mopped up the plainclothes men."

Earlier reports said Japanese patrols had turned the Chinese flank and cut the Toungoo-Mandalay Road eight miles north of Toungoo. But the latest communiqué said the main Japanese force still was 20 miles south of Toungoo and that the Chinese continued to hold their outpost line.

However, in this sector the communiqué also reported heavy fighting, now continuing for the third day, and it acknowledged continued Japanese air superiority in this sector in reporting four air raids March 24 on the Chinese forces.

There was no word of the situation on the western, or Prome, flank of the allied line which is held by British Imperials.

The Toungoo-Pyinmana Road was reported cut at Kyungon.

Kyungon is eight miles north of Toungoo and 15 miles north of the area where fighting was reported March 24.

This was the second Japanese penetration on the Toungoo Front to be acknowledged in as many days.

Earlier this week, the Japanese were said to have been fighting 30 miles below Toungoo on the Pyu River. On Tuesday, however, the Chinese acknowledged that vigorous fighting was in progress only seven miles south of Toungoo.

Toungoo is about 60 miles south of Pyinmana. Both are on the Rangoon-Mandalay Railroad and on the Sittang River sector of the Burmese Front.

The war bulletin said that small British forces remaining in the area were in action alongside the Chinese allies.

There were no reports from the Irrawaddy Front west of Toungoo, the communiqué said.

A British military commentator disclosed that Allied forces in Burma are fighting under two commands, but declared there was cooperation between the Chinese troops under Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, U.S.A., and the British under Lieut.-Gen. Harold Alexander.

He said General Alexander was responsible to Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander for Burma and India, and General Stilwell to Chinese Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, United Nations Supreme Commander in the China theater.

Apart from the fighting on the Chinese-held Toungoo Front, he said the situation in Burma was "quiet." Nothing more had been heard from the three small Japanese columns last reported moving across the Yoma district from the Toungoo Road west toward the Prome Road.

Meanwhile, "Flying Tiger" pilots of the American Volunteer Group destroyed 40 Japanese planes at the Thailand airport of Chiengmai yesterday.

In the attack the Squadron Leader, John van Kuren Newkirk, was killed.

Squadron Leader Newkirk, one of the most daring AVG pilots, was awarded the Distinguished Service Order earlier this month by the British for his spectacular exploits over Burma.

### Southwest Pacific:

Loss of two more old four-stacker destroyers of the United States Asiatic Fleet in the enemy-dominated seas around Java was announced last night by the Navy Department, raising to 21 the total American naval vessels destroyed since last fall.

The ships were the 1,190-ton Pillsbury and Edsall, each of which had a normal complement of about 145 officers and men. The number of those on board when they were last heard from was not given.

The destroyers had been missing since early March. The Navy said the last word came from the Pillsbury when she was in the vicinity of Bali Strait after the great Java sea battle of Feb. 27-28, during which the Allies lost 13 ships, including the United States cruiser Houston and the destroyer Pope. The Japanese, with numerically superior forces, suffered known ship casualties of only seven vessels sunk or damaged in that battle.

The Edsall was last heard from in "waters south of Java," the Navy said.

"These destroyers," said the Navy communiqué, "were units of the original United States Asiatic Fleet which has been used since the beginning of the war in an attempt to frustrate the Japanese invasion of the islands of the Southwest Pacific. The ships of this fleet fought with distinction as units of the Allied naval forces at Macassar Strait, Lombok Strait, Bali Strait, and the Battle of the Java Sea."

Meanwhile, Japanese bombers struck their third consecutive blow at Port Moresby. The raid was the weakest of the three, only three bombers taking part in the attack.

As to other Pacific isles, reports of continued Dutch resistance in Central Borneo, Central Sumatra, and parts of Celebes reached Canberra and Dutch forces were said to have pushed the Japanese back at some places.

## Pacific Fleet Raids Told in Box Score

By the Associated Press

Pearl Harbor. Delayed

Here is the box score of two raids on Japanese-held territory by units of the United States Pacific Fleet:

**Wake Island (Feb. 24)**

Sunk—Two patrol boats, dredges, fuel barges.

Shot down—One four-engined seaplane.

Destroyed—Two other four-engined seaplanes, fuel oil and gasoline storages, underground hangars, magazines and storehouses.

Captured—A few prisoners.

United States losses—One plane.

**Marcus Island (March 4)**

Destroyed—Radio station, hangars, storage houses, ammunition, fuel and gasoline storages.

Damaged — Nearly-completed air base.

United States losses—One plane.

# Axis Spy Ring Blankets U. S.; Neutral Embassies Suspected

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—The Axis still has its own nation-wide network of news-gathering agents working day and night within the United States, it was authoritatively learned today from officials who have been gathering the evidence.

The evidence reveals that a far-flung, fast-acting organization is feeding the Berlin, Tokyo, and Rome radios with news which it can use for disrupting purposes despite the fact that much of it is banned from the air in America for military reasons.

The speed with which the news is getting into the hands of Axis propagandists indicates that the enemy is receiving the assistance of those who have special facilities and it is not considered improbable that diplomatic immunity from cable censorship is cloaking this new form of collaboration.

Four embassies—all technically neutral in accordance with the best rules of international laws, rules which might now be called the Kurusu rules—are known to be under suspicion.

**Three Friendly to Axis**

Three of these embassies represent governments which are openly friendly to the Nazis and the other represents a country which has been a genuine neutral since the invasion of Poland and whose co-operation with the Axis in such a matter as this would come as a surprise.

The extent and efficiency of Axis news gathering in the United States grimly are illustrated by the fact that there are known instances in which distortions of American news have been put out from Berlin and Tokio before the news itself reached the American public, that items appearing in only one local newspaper of small circulation have gone quickly into the hands of the Axis propagandists.

Every scrap of disuniting news from every section of the country is being relayed almost instantaneously to the enemy and the manner in which it is being accomplished persuades Federal officials that its organization must very nearly blanket the country and that the assistance of foreign diplomatic missions must be available.

**Recent Examples**

In recent days one or more of the enemy's big radio stations have reprocessed and commented upon, within a few hours of their occurrence the following:

1. A housing riot in Detroit. This involved news which, according to prevailing censorship rules, foreign correspondents were not allowed to cable abroad.

2. A brief strike in a Philadelphia department store—a news item which probably appeared only in local newspapers.

3. A minor controversy among members of a local civilian defense committee in a small suburban community.

4. Various little pin-prick statements buried in the Congressional Record—sometimes in the appendix of the Congressional Record—and most of them unnoticed in the American press.

It is already evident that the method of censorship which prevents newspapers or press associations with national distribution from printing certain defense information—such as armament contracts and composite casualty lists—and radio censorship which keeps the same and other information off the air, although it may appear in papers of local distribution, are not in fact keeping much-wanted facts from the Axis.

**Spies Cover Nation**

The fact that the Axis radio is on top of American news—though it may appear only in a little-known local newspaper and though it may be banned from the radio entirely—leads officials to the conclusion that Axis agents or the enemy's sympathizers are well spread out over the country.

And, the question is asked, if the Axis has the far-flung facilities to get this type of information, may not these same aids or agents be busy searching out and reporting more vital military secrets, however more difficult they may be to get?

The Government is increasingly aware of the problem and a beginning is being made. Whether preventive action reaches as far as any of the so-called neutral embassies in the Capital remains to appear. One question of high policy will have to be determined and that is whether the information the United States acquires from its own representatives in these "neutral" countries is more valuable than the information it loses to the enemy the same way.

But by now the Government has no longer any doubt that the news-gathering technique and organization which Germany, Japan, and Italy possess in the United States is more substantial and more effective than was realized.

The existence of these facilities has been disclosed and the evidence made available to the War, Navy, Justice, and other departments of the Government.

The content of the Axis short-wave radio and the speed with which it puts out, even though in distorted form, American news provide the most illuminating test of the efficiency with which the Axis is still able to operate in the United States.

# Japanese Workers Arrive at Evacuee Camp

Associated Press

**Vanguard Is Assigned to Quarters**

**Top: These workers from Los Angeles marked the first of the more than 10,000 that eventually will be housed at Manzanar, Calif., in the Owens Valley. More than 800 already have arrived there, and the rest, from Los Angeles and the area about the Bremerton Navy Yard, will move in within the next six weeks. Bottom: Shading on map shows prohibited and restricted zones where enemy aliens and Japanese are under restriction by Army order. New order set up curfew for them in coastal states, Montana, Idaho, Utah, and Arizona.**

# Justice Department to Act Against Subversive Press

Continued from Page 1

actions result from a long study of the ideologies of the Axis nations.

Investigation, he said, showed that these people were disloyal to the United States when they took their oaths of citizenship.

"We now are ready to shoot and we are going to shoot very quickly," he asserted.

Mr. Biddle said membership in several other organizations besides the Bund would be considered evidence of disloyalty and grounds for denaturalization.

The procedure will start with filing of a petition for denaturalization, in naturalization courts. Affected persons will be given 60 days in which to answer, and decisions will be made by the courts after they hear evidence.

The attorney general said "we wanted tohave a complete case," and that as a result of investigations the Department has evidence showing that membership in, or close connection with the Bund constitutes substantially a connection with a "German agent."

Mr. Biddle said membership in the Bund is the asis of most of the first proceedings.

"If it is shown that a person was an officer, active, or just a member, there seems to be bais for action," he added.

He emphasized that action against American-born members of the Bund appeared to be unconstitutional, and that because of this citizenship of such persons could not be revoked.

But while there will be no attempt to de-naturalize American-born Bundists and other pro-Fascist and pro-enemy citizens, the Attorney General made it clear that such people will have no reason to feel particularly secure, that action against them can and will be taken on different grounds.

## Land Says Loafing Cuts Ship Output

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Calling for faster ship production, Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commisson declared last night that loafing was a serious problem.

In an address to shipyard workers prepared for the Blue Network he said that strikes cost from eight to 12 ships last year but that the strike problem was not serious now.

"But what is serious—and serious right now—is loafing," he continued. "Anyone who is putting forth less than his maximum effort . . . is victim of that insidious, that infectious, that deadly disease known as loafing. Every loafer is a saboteur of morale, giving direct aid to the enemy."

## *Knowing One's Neighbor Held Good for Morale*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., March 24—This week was proclaimed a "Know Your Neighbor" week by Mayor Earl Riley, director of a civilian defense for Portland, to promote better civilian morale by becoming acquainted with one's neighbors.

Program objectives were: unifying people in spirit and action, facilitating the block warden's activities, maintaining and bolstering public morale, conserving vital commodities by encouraging social activities within the neighborhood. One evening was set aside for neighborhood get-acquainted parties throughout the city.

**Fill Up the Gas Tank**

Filling stations did $2,822,495,000 worth of business in 1939, according to the Census Bureau.

# Hong Kong Odyssey

Continued from Page 1

edly in the skirmishes with the Japanese and lost one of our Middlesex soldiers.

"About a week before we managed to leave Lantau, the three remaining Middlesex soldiers decided to attempt to cross the narrow water toward Castlepeak on the China border. They had obtained a row boat and set out on a dark night. A few days later guerillas from Castlepeak reported that the Japanese had caught all of them, beheading them immediately.

Meanwhile Mr. Swaney developed an illness and decided to take a chance by surrendering to the Japanese. With hands tied behind his back, he was taken on board a Japanese motor launch. The guerrillas watched the boat steam toward Hong Kong but it returned without him 30 minutes later, long before it possibly could have reached anywhere. It is strongly presumed basis that he was thrown overboard beyond the islanders' sight.

Early in February the only two survivors with several of the guerrillas boarded a fishing junk at midnight, sailing into the Pearl River Delta. They passed through the Japanese lines moving slowly forward with Chinese help to the interior and safety at Kweihu.

[Relatives of Mr. Casey and Mr. Hatlan were notified by this newspaper of the two young men's safe arrival at Kewilin.]

# Seven-Day Week Due In U. S. War Work

Continued from Page 1

bargaining agreements. In addition, in the past, it has been customary for trade unions to ask punitive double time pay for work on Sundays and holidays, and occasionally on Saturdays, or parts of Saturdays.

It is this latter provision which the labor leaders now recommend to their constituent unions shall be voluntarily yielded. In other words, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays will be treated exactly as other days with pay schedules depending on whether the work falls within or outside the 40-hour week. The C. I. O. executive stated of this concession:

"It does not affect the basic truth that the furtherance of the national productive effort still requires the customary premium payments in excess of 8 hours in any one day and for the 6th and 7th days' work in excess of 40 hours in the work week."

**'Customary Payments'**

The phrase "customary premium payments" in the above has been purposely left vague, as it is desired to leave the issue to individual collective bargaining. It is generally assumed at C. I. O. headquarters that where time-and-a-half has been paid in the past for Sundays and holidays it will now be applied to "seventh day" work; and where the premium in the past has been double time, this will also be retained where labor works seven consecutive days. Representatives of government, industry and health departments, however, alike deplore working the individual seven days consecutively, and it is assumed that use of an overlapping shift system will almost universally obviate uninterrupted work and with it "seventh day" wage premiums.

The announcement brought immediate favorable comments from Congressmen, in connection with the battle to repeal the overtime provisions of the 40-hour week, round which a national controversy is furiously boiling. Many Congressmen nevertheless felt the Smith bill to repeal the 40-hour overtime law should be passed anyway; others argued that Labor's three-fold voluntary agreement to forgo strikes, increase production and now to end double-time holiday pay satisfied the situation temporarily.

The prompt action of C. I. O. and A. F. of L. undoubtedly makes the fight to repeal the 40-hour law more difficult, particularly in the face of President Roosevelt's outright opposition coupled with that of Donald M. Nelson, and various Army and Navy heads.

President Roosevelt once more injected himself into the battle yesterday. At his press conference he renewed critical comments of newspapers' handling of the controversy, and at the same time attacked what he described as an American "sixth column" which, either wittingly or unwittingly, he declared, does the work of the "fifth column" by spreading misinformation, prejudices, and rumors.

Mr. Roosevelt renewed his charge that part of the public does not understand the 40-hour law controversy, and inferentially again blamed the newspapers, which he smilingly declared have lost influence. The 40-hour week law, he said, does not limit work to 40 hours a week, but is merely the basis for computing time-and-a-half overtime. He disagreed with the so-called "compromise" proposal advanced by Speaker Rayburn that overtime payments should not begin till 48 hours, adding that he did not wish to reduce the present pay envelope of the average worker.

**Some Delays Expected**

Although the executive chiefs of the two big labor unions have now come out flatly against premium pay for Sundays and holidays it may be some time before their recommendations take effect because of innumerable collective bargaining agreements incorporating the system. The way is also open for disputes in the process of readjustment.

**Sales Taxes Opposed**

Other Executive Board resolutions adopted, called for:

1. Formation of a "man power policy board," with labor, industry, and government members in the Department of Labor.

2. Establishment of "effective" price control and an equitable rationing system for all scarce goods.

3. Increased corporate and business taxes and increased individual income taxes without lowering present exemptions, and rejection of all general sales or flat wage taxes.

4. Unemployment benefits for workers rendered idle through plant conversion to war work.

5. Doubling the base pay of Army privates and providing allowances for soldiers' dependents.

6. Condemnation of racial creed and color discrimination in employment in war industries.

## Chamber Blamed

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The United States Chamber of Commerce was accused today by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D. of Utah), of organizing a Write-to-Congress campaign which he said would disrupt what he called a voluntary agreement between industry and labor to continue the 40-hour week.

Senator Thomas declared the national chamber sent out letters to all local and state groups on March 20 urging them to become "aggressive" in bringing widespread opinion to bear on Congress.

# War and Housing: Prefabrication and Wooden Dwellings Meet the Challenge

## Lumber Dealers Sing Praises of Wooden House

By W. Clifford Harvey
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Spurred into militant action over the threat of prefabrication to their building markets, lumber manufacturers today adopted the slogan: "Houses are built; but homes are made" and prepared to dramatize the advantages of conventional wood construction on a national scale.

Opening wedges in a spearhead of 1942 propaganda designed to preserve lumber operations for home building are two booklets entitled: "We are going to build our homes of wood" giving a long list of the reasons why wood still mai ains the carpenter in home building fields.

The hammer, saw and nail have been friends of man so long the lumbermen insist that they should not be cast aside under the spell of a defense program calling primarily speed of construction. They are not concerned over the present, since 85 to 90 per cent of all the homes built in the last decade were made of wood, but of the future in which new materials will be rushed into markets in steady streams, paced by a war emergency.

**'Wooden House' Exhibit**

As part of their 1942 campaign the manufacturers intend to carry their famous "Wooden House of America" exhibition to Brown University at Providence, R. I., for the month of May. The exhibit plus the flow of booklets will expound the proven virtues of wood which are cited as durability, adaptability for all types of architecture, availability, low prices, ease in working and its pleasing texture.

Other materials, the lumbermen say, have some of these qualities, but only wood has all of them.

As for the family living in an old house "it is lucky that this house is wood" the lumbermen state, since the wood house is easily and inexpensively remodeled. Local lumber dealers are being groomed throughout the country to give expert advice on how to save money on remodeling. So reasonable is this process that $2,000 spent on an old home can raise the market value by twice that figure.

**Cost of Remodeling**

Extreme neglect in a wooden house means to the lumber makers that beauty is only just a bit more than skin deep. If the structural units are sound, as is usually the case, the heaviest costs of building can be avoided by remodelling, rather than by starting new construction.

Remodeling has become the "passion of the age" because thousands of old homes are now burdensome to operate, costly to maintain and expensive to heat. That old ell could be moved away from the main structure and made into a second house. But first of all, call in the expert and save yourself money and irritation, the lumber people warn. For instance, the booklets say:

1. Lumber has so long been the standard material for new home construction that most standardized "stock" parts which reduce the cost of home construction are universally available in lumber only.

2. There are few communities in the United States, regardless of size, which do not have a lumber yard; and no matter how small the turnover in such yards, standardized, well-made lumber items are almost always available. . . . In fact there are more different kinds of wood products readily obtainable in all communities than any other building material.

3. Nonstandard materials and nonstandard methods with which workmen are not familiar, tend to increase the cost of home building. More workmen can be found who are well fitted to work with wood than any other material . . . and good workmanship is obtainable in lumber at lower cost.

4. Construction methods for lumber structures are so thoroughly understood that builders know in advance every detail of the structural behavior of the lumber materials going into the home.

5. Home building is a combination of a great many different types of costs. One of these is interest on money required during the course of construction. Since the house cannot be used while it is being built, interest expended during construction is a direct expense. This expense is less on a lumber built home because the time required for construction is shorter than for most other types.

6. Foundations necessary to support a wood home often require much less material than those built to support a masonry structure; consequently they cost less.

7. Wood, more than any other material, is susceptible to a wide variety of low cost finishes. . . . It is also the only material which may be satisfactorily used for decoration in its natural state.

## U. S. Orders Add Authenticity To 'Prefab' House Industry

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, March 25 — The latest war baby, with a pat on the head from Uncle Sam, is growing up.

The Government, seeking homes in a hurry for its enormously increasing army of workers, within the past two months has let contracts for about 45,000 prefabricated, demountable houses, costing about $150,000,000.

This was the greatest single boost the prefabricated house industry has ever had and immediately brought about the mass market it needed to grow up.

The industry had struggled for years that were full of talk, planning and not too much result to give prefabricated houses a place in the American scheme of things.

How great may become the need for housing for war workers may be understood from the prediction of Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, who on March 20 said those engaged in war production now number between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 and may soon reach 23,000,000.

The future of the industry, of course, may depend on how well the public likes these prefabricated houses that can be put together quickly and as quickly taken apart and moved somewhere else, thus eliminating the fear the country might be full of "ghost towns" when the war is over.

**Greatest Opportunity**

That the building industry has a bright future—whether of the old-fashioned kind or the new—has been forecast by Sumner H. Slichter, Harvard University economist, who said:

"The biggest opportunity for private enterprise to increase the volume of employment is in the development of attractive and cheap housing.

"The end of the war will see a substantial accumulation of the demand for housing—at any rate, in case the war lasts through 1943."

Asserting this demand would be reinforced by the deficiency in housing construction which lasted throughout nearly all of the 1930's and by the shifts of population which will be produced by the war, Professor Slichter said:

"More important than the backlog of demand resulting from recent events is the potential market which can be brought about by obsolescence. Of the 25,000,000 houses in the United States, about one-quarter were built before 1900, and another quarter are over 25 years old."

Although the order for 45,000 prefabricated houses is not large when compared with the total United States production of more than 600,000 houses last year, the Architectural Forum pointed out, in its March issue, the "figure is enormous when applied to present prefabricating facilities, and is bound to have enormous effects.

**Much Talk, Little Action**

"For more than a decade prefabricators talked big but built little. Their total production in the period 1931-40, while impossible to determine with accuracy, certainly did not exceed 10,000 units, or about one-half of 1 per cent of the 1,000,000 or more houses built during these 10 years."

There are between 75 and 100 active prefabricators in this country and last year, according to the Architectural Forum, they turned out about 20,000 "prefab" houses on Government orders for defense areas, or about 3¼ per cent of the total number of new houses for the year.

It is expected that the demountable houses—one-story, basementless and with one, two, or three bedrooms each—will be set up by general contractors under normal Government procedure on a project-by-project basis.

"Wherever possible," the magazine said, "existing streets and utilities will be used; in most instances however it seems likely that projects will take the form of developments of 100 to 1,000 houses, with site planning and site engineering in the hands of local architects and engineers who will have considerable supervisory responsibility."

Norman Bel Geddes, who designed the Futurama at the New York World's Fair, believes that 2,500,000 new housing units may be needed in the United States after the war, and must be produced in mass volume.

Mr. Geddes said that he has been working on designs for prefabricated houses that would cost only about $1,950 to turn out by mass production and would avoid standardization through permitting a number of variations in the interiors and exteriors.

Such a house, he said, could be entirely put together in an 8-hour day by a six-man crew so completely that if the units were delivered at the building site in the morning the owner could move in before night.

National Lumbermen's Manufacturers Association

**Beauty in a House Is Only 'Paint' Deep**

**When the would-be home owner saw this wreck (above) in Tiverton, R. I., he beat a hasty retreat, only to think over what he had heard about the structural soundness of old houses, and so returned. Many ancient structures like the one above have gone for decades without buyers because of the repulsiveness of exteriors and grounds wrought by neglect that can be quickly and inexpensively corrected. Below is the changed Tiverton home at a cost of $2,000 which has added at least $4,500 to original value of the place. No spot should look hopeless to the family with vision after witnessing this transformation.**

## Increase in Costs of Building Far Less Than in 1917

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 25—Although increasing steadily since the war began in September, 1939, building material prices have not skyrocketed generally as they did during the comparable period of World War I, according to the current issue of the Federal Home Loan Bank Review.

"During World War I, wholesale prices for building materials rose over 50 per cent, even before the United States entered, and when peace returned prices were almost twice as high as in the summer of 1914," the article says. "In the present war, the 27 months before this country's entry saw building materials costs climb about 20 per cent. Prices have continued to move upward since Dec. 7.

"Steel was responsible for much of the skyrocketing of prices in the first World War. Its cost doubled within 22 months. Next came paint materials and cement, which rose about 60 per cent and 24 per cent respectively. In the past two years, steel and cement have shown practically no advances. Prices for paint materials have risen considerably, but not as far or as fast as in the first World War.

**Lumber Rise Fastest**

"Lumber rose only 15 per cent in the first 28 months of World War I. In the present war, the soaring of lumber prices has been the largest single factor in the general increase of building costs. In both war periods, brick and tile prices increased at a slower pace than the index for all building materials."

The Review quoted the Bureau of Labor Statistics as attributing contrasting price movements in the two wars partly to the fact that "concentrated industries with limited numbers of producers, as in steel and cement, have shown a tendency to avoid price increases at this time, a restraint conspicuously absent in 1915 and 1916.

"Also, prices for steel and similar basic industrial products were successfully stabilized shortly after the inception of the present defense program," says the Review. "The rapid increase in lumber prices occurred when huge orders for cantonments in 1940 coincided with a heavy demand for residential construction. In the last war there was no comparable cantonment program before 1917, at a relatively late stage, and residential building activity at that time was considerably lower than in the past two years."

**Heating Equipment Higher**

Before the spring of 1941, increases in wholesale costs found little reflection in retail prices except for lumber and heating equipment, according to the Review. The more substantial cost advances occurred during the last year and practically within one building season.

The article also described the effects of material price increases, as well as rising wages for labor, on the cost of building a standard six-room house in 32 selected cities throughout the country, an index maintained by the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration. It shows that total cost increases for the standard house have varied from 2.4 per cent in Little Rock, Ark., to 41.1 per cent in Dallas, Texas. In 21 of these cities, the increase in labor costs has exceeded the rise in the cost of materials.

The article disclosed widely diverse fluctuations by regions in the prices of supplies—ascribed to differences in local supply conditions, geographic relationships to production and distribution centers, dislocations caused by sudden spurts in defense construction and the varied price policies of local dealers.

## Haile Selassie Invites Missionaries to Return

*By Religious News Service*

PHILADELPHIA — Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia has invited the return of United Presbyterian missionaries, according to the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church here.

## Santa Margarita Ranch Divided

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTA ANA, Calif., March 25—The Rancho Santa Margarita has held its 'last roundup."

Last of the large cattle holdings in this rolling countryside so graphically pictured a century ago by Richard Henry Dana, the 200,000-acre baronial domain has been split into three parts and sold to three separate owners with different cattle brandings.

More than a month of field work has been required to allocate the huge herds of cattle to the respective O'Neill, Flood and Baumgartner interests. In Orange County, Rancho Mission Viejo of about 50,000 acres will be under the ownership of Richard O'Neill, Jr. The brand will be the mission bell.

In San Diego County, the Baumgartner holdings will become Rancho San Onofre, with the brand "SO," while the Flood cattle will bear the "TO" brand and graze on the acreage inland from Oceanside.

## Captured Germans Ask for Scripture

TORONTO, March 25 (CP)—Nazi prisoners in Canada are asking for the Bible and commentaries on it, the sub-executive of the British and Foreign Bible Society reported.

About 20,000 copies have been supplied prison and internment camps in the past year.

## Baker's Old Oven Found in Richmond

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va., March 25—An old baker's oven, built by August Nolde when he founded his bakery here 50 years ago, came to light recently when workmen began to tear down the building at 26th and Broad Streets which housed his original shop.

Mr. Nolde said old-time bakers thought ovens had to be surrounded by earth to cook bread properly, and so he had obtained special permsision from the city to extend it back under the sidewalk.

## One Out of 12 Homes Built Under $4,500

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Chicago, March 25

Four out of every five houses built in the last six months were made to sell for under $6,000 according to statements of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Based on a study of 248 cities and towns, the N. A. R. E. B. statement also points out that in the same period, one out of every 12 houses was built to sell for less than $4,500.

Lowest-priced new houses in the Boston area are selling in the $3,500-$4,000 range. Ten per cent down and about $30 a month total payment are the usual terms for these four and a half room houses.


A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

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# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Words of Current Interest

**Arimathaea** (John 19:38)—*Ar'-i-ma-the'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*, *i* short, *e* long).

The town from which came the Joseph mentioned in Matt. 27, Mark 15, Luke 23, and John 19 is not located with certainty by geographical investigators. It is marked, nevertheless, by mapmakers as lying about halfway between Jaffa on the coast of Palestine and Gilgal in the interior, near where Judaea borders on Samaria, its distance northwest from Jerusalem being about 20 miles.

**Azariah** (II Chron. 26:17)—*Az'-a-ri'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*, *i* long).

A priest who interposed when Uzziah, the king, took upon himself authority to perform the rites of the temple.

**Buddhism**—*Bood'-iz'm* (*oo* short as in *book*, *i* short).

The religious system of Buddha enters into general discussion in English writing early in the nineteenth century, when western Europe began to make close affiliations with the East, though Buddha was subject of mention before that time.

**Consonance**—*Kon'-so-nans* (first *o* short, second quick-long as in *obey*, *a* clipped-short as in *account*). Something of a true *a* quality, though no doubt very short, is approved by the Oxford Dictionary and by Webster's as well, for the main vowel of the last syllable.

The word literally refers to the striking together of different sounds with agreeable effect on the ear. Its use goes back a good way. Both in old times and in modern days, much employed figuratively.

**Gur-baal** (II Chron. 26:7)—*Gur'-ba'-al* (*u* as in *urn*, first *a* long, second clipped-short as in *account*).

The context in which the name occurs indicates a locality somewhere in Edom.

**Idolater**—*I-dol'-a-ter* (*i* long, *o* short, *a* as in *sofa*, *e* as in *maker*). The initial vowel represents a long sound in the parent Greek word, and accordingly long *i* becomes appropriate in the English derivative.

"Idolater" is a word in the vocabulary of the Biblical translator, Wycliffe (fourteenth century). Its value in figurative expressions began to be discerned by writers of the sixteenth century.

**Imitative**—*Im'-i-ta'-tiv* (first and third *i*'s short, second clipped-short as in *charity*, *a* long). This is Webster's first choice, and the secondary stress on the third syllable recognizes American habits of speech. The Oxford Dictionary, however, indicates only the main stress on the first syllable, and obscures the vowel of the third syllable to *a* as in *sofa*; and this is the pronunciation sanctioned by Webster's second choice.

The meaning of the Latin ancestral verb *imitari*, "to copy," comes down. The English adjective sometimes carries the technical significance of causing one thing to resemble another, as is done in the arts of painting and sculpture. Since the eighteenth century it has more commonly conveyed the idea of copying, in either a servile or an unaware way.

**Magdalene** (Mark 16:1)—*Mag'-da-len* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *e* long). By Webster's second choice, *mag'-da-le'-ne* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, first *e* long, second quick-long as in *debate*).

A name that furnishes much material for controversy among Biblical scholars, and that provides much also for the imagination of artists and writers. Mary Magdalene, in any event, is supposed to have become a follower of Jesus late in his ministry.

**Mehunims** (II Chron. 26:7)—*Me-hu'-nimz* (*e* quick-long as in *debate*, *u* long as in *cube*, *i* short).

A tribe whose locality is undetermined, except that it is judged to be somewhere in the southern area of Judah, near Edom.

**Modus**—*Mo'-dus* (*o* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

Equivalent to "way," implying something formal and thought out or schemed out. Frequently come upon in the legalistic Latin phrases, *modus operandi* and *modus vivendi*, with italicized print.

**Philistines** (II Chron. 26:7)—A wide choice of pronunciation attaches to this word. For American use, Webster's prefers *fi-lis'-tin* (first *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, second and third short). A second choice permits the stress to be shifted to the first syllable, making the first and third *i*'s short, with the second clipped-short. And, no matter which syllable is chosen for the stress, the *i* in the last syllable is sometimes sounded as long *e*. In Britain, the preferred pronunciation is with the stress on the first syllable, and the *i* of the last syllable sounded long. A second choice allows a short *i* in the last syllable, corresponding to the American second-choice pronunciation.

A non-Semitic people who built up a considerable civilization on the coast of Palestine. At first they got the upper hand of the Israelites, but later yielded to them.

**Serpent**—*Sur'-pent* (*u* as in *urn*, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*).

Latin has *serpens*, the stem of which English appropriates, keeping the classic meaning. Chaucer likes the word. Writers employ it down through the centuries in allusion to the serpent of the Genesis. Zoology has a place for it as well as poetry and rhetorical prose.

**Uzziah** (II Chron. 26:3)—*U-zi'-a* (*u* short as in *up*, *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*).

The king of Judah who ignored the protests of the priests against his ministering in the temple. Both in II Kings (where he bears the name Azariah) and in II Chronicles his leprosy is subject of mention.

### *Mechanical Chopper*

A mechanical log chopper in Savannah, Georgia, can cut a log six feet long and two feet in diameter into ¾-inch chips in 2¾ seconds.

## Monitor Camera Club Album's Pet Section

Upper left: "Interested Observer," submitted by Mrs. S. S. Bennet, Piedmont, Calif. Right: "Feline Rendition of 'High C'" came from Mrs. Grace Hensel, Winston-Salem, N. C. Lower left: "The One-Paw System" was contributed by R. C. Duncan, Sacramento, Calif.

## In Lighter Vein

**Don't Ask Us**

On a little service station away out on the edge of a western desert there hangs a shingle, bearing this strange legend: "Don't ask us for information. If we knew anything we wouldn't be here."—Watchword.

**Correct**

The woman went to the counter of a telegraph office and said she wished to send a greetings telegram to her nephew in Australia.

Unfortunately, she had mislaid the name of the town, but was certain it had something to do with a dog's tail. Could the Post Office help her?

The counter clerk thought for a moment before he asked: "Is it Wagga Wagga?"

It was.—Exchange.

## Daily Quotation

*THERE is no outward sign of true courtesy that does not rest on a deep moral foundation.*—GOETHE.

## Our War Effort

This war will be as certainly won upon the production lines in the mills and factories of this country as upon the far-flung, world-wide battlefields; and the man who falters, strikes or delays at the flaming forge, at the riveting machine or on the production line is a worse traitor than the coward who deserts under fire.

—Rep. Andrew J. May, of Kentucky.

* * *

If we don't get the jump this spring, the war may go on for many years.

—Prof. Carl J. Friedrich, Harvard University

## Daily Anecdote

**First Slacks**

The famous Dr. Mary Walker was among the first professional women to adopt masculine attire. One day, dressed in frock coat and neat, well-pressed trousers, she was strolling along the road to Wareham, a Massachusetts town near Buzzard's Bay, when she met an old fisherman.

"Tell me," she said. "Is this the way to Wareham?"

"Well, blessed if I know," the old man replied. "This is the first time I've ever seen any on a lady."

**Traffic Hazard**

More Americans were killed in November traffic last year than by enemy bombers at Pearl Harbor, the National Safety Council states.

## Did You Ever Wonder

### *How Wood Can Be Made Into Sugar?*

Mr. J. F. E., of Ardmore, Oklahoma, writes, "Is it possible to make corn or wood into sugar and from sugar into alcohol and from alcohol into smokeless powder?"

It might be more strictly accurate to say that it is possible to make sugar from wood; to make alcohol from sugar; and to use alcohol in the making of smokeless powder. It is not possible to make smokeless powder from alcohol.

A bulletin of the United States Department of Commerce states that sawdust may be boiled in dilute mineral acid, converting the cellulose into sugars. After being neutralized, this acid liquor is then fermented, the sugar changing to alcohol, which may be distilled and rectified.

Sugar also may be obtained from numerous other vegetable products. For instance, treatment with certain acids will convert starchy materials in dahlias and artichokes into sugar.

In Germany in 1936 there was reported to be a factory in Mannheim-Rheinau in which waste wood—plane shavings or excelsior, sawdust, twigs and branches pruned from firewood, woodworking scraps, etc.—could be converted into a total output of 125 tons of sugar, 61 tons of lignin, and 8 tons of vinegar per week.

Before final refinement, while the sugar is still dark brown in color and resembles maple sugar, it may be used as an excellent hog and cattle fodder.

The sugar made from wood is not to be confused with the extremely sweet but non-nutritive saccharine developed as a sugar substitute during the First World War. When completely refined, the sugar made from wood does not differ either in taste or in food value from sugar made from cane or from beets.

By further processing in the Mannheim-Rheinau plant, the wood sugar may be converted to commercial alcohol, 100 pounds of wood sugar being required to yield four gallons of pure alcohol.

MODERN LABORATORY MAGIC HAS EXTENDED THE NUMBER OF THINGS WHICH MAY BE OBTAINED FROM A TREE

—W. P. Keasbey

### *Free to Soldiers*

A reader of the Regina (Sask.) Leader-Post sends an excerpt from a letter recently received from England: "English soldiers on a transport called recently at Cape Town and were allowed shore leave. They were told they might go to a certain bookstore and choose a book, magazine or periodical free of charge, the gift of The Little Old Lady of Cape Town. The boys were asked to sign their names and give home addresses. The families of the boys eventually received a letter from The Little Old Lady of Cape Town to say their boy was well, etc."

## Brevities

**Detroit News:** In the shape-of-things-to-come department, we have the prospect of paying a parking meter a nickel to hold a horse.

**Milwaukee Journal:** Unless MacArthur's brave fellows in Bataan can prove they are farmers, our august Senate is sorry but there is really little it can do.

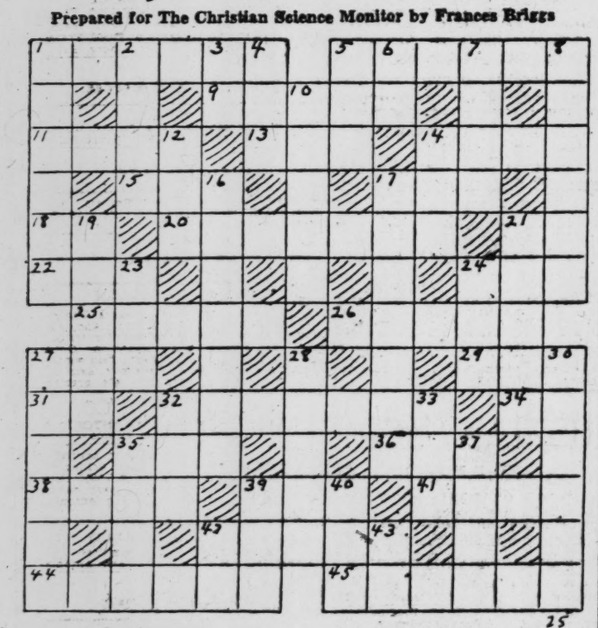
**Indianapolis News:** Time clocks for people who work in Washington might be a good thing, but if they were installed it's likely a commission with a full staff of employees would be appointed to observe their action.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*Let your speech be alway with grace, seasoned with salt, that ye may know how ye ought to answer every man.*—COL. 4:6

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

1—Who is hero of Byron's "Corsair"?
5—Front of a building is what?
9—What is a legislator often called?
11—What river of England flows to the Humber?
13—To prevent from free speech.
14—What Wagnerian heroine weds the Knight of the Swan?
15—Where would you find the tympanum?
17—Unity.
18—What ending denotes the past tense?
20—Caliban appears in what Shakespearean play?
21—Upon.
22—What is color of flag used as sign of an auction sale?
24—To mimic.
25—Who defeated British in celebrated battle of Lake Erie?
26—Melon lined with one kind of ice cream and filled with another is called what?
27—What is a prefix meaning "with"?
29—What is a human upper limb?
31—Near.
32—Choralist would be engaged in doing what?
34—Three-toed sloth is what?
35—What is metal mouthpiece of a bridle?
36—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
38—Who is one of Greek heroes in Homer's "Iliad"?
39—Possessive pronoun.
41—To taunt.
42—What is used in making butter?
44—What exclamation is attributed to Archimedes upon discovering method of testing purity of Hieron's crown?
45—What is another name for tannic acid?

**Down**

1—Who is one who makes barrels?
2—What is the olfactory organ of vertebrates?
3—While.
4—If someone gave you a schipperke for a pet, it would be what?
5—Siren is used to warn ships in what?
6—Article.
7—What is pin on which a wheel revolves?
8—In Tennyson's poem, who guarded sacred shield of Lancelot?
10—An Argand burner would be used in what (pl.)?
12—To devour.
14—What is a suffix forming adjectives?
16—What do you call one who has just joined any cause?
17—Who wed Amelia Sedley against his father's wishes?
19—Supply station is what?
21—If you attended a performance of "Ernani," it would be what?
23—What kingdom of Europe consists of a peninsula, and several large and many small islands (abbr.)?
24—What is loose sleeveless outer garment worn by Arabs?
27—What is a glass water bottle for the table?
28—What is the birthstone for June?
30—What English poet wrote "Il Penseroso"?
33—A sestet is a stanza of how many lines?
33—Obtained.
35—What was middle name of George McCutcheon, American novelist?
37—Brother of Id Across appeared as what in the opera?
38—Man's name.
40—Perched.
42—Check (abbr.).
43—What is symbol for masurium?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*New Arrivals*

By LE PELLEY

THERE'S SOMETHING THAT PEOPLE EASILY FORGET... I'm GLAD WE DON'T GO AROUND TELLING SECRETS !
YES, SIR.. SAY.... LOOK.. TWO MEN JUST GOT OFF THE TRAIN... !
KEEP QUIET!
If you have some information.— don't tell it !
THE FELLOW WE'RE AFTER MUST BE SOMEWHERE NEAR HERE — !
THOSE RADIO SIGNALS CAME FROM THIS SECTION
WELL, WE CAN'T AROUSE SUSPICION.. IF HE GETS WIND THE GOVERNMENT IS AFTER HIM, HE'LL SLIP OUT !
RIGHT...
Hmm... I THINK I'LL ASK THOSE TWO BOYS SOME QUESTIONS.. YOUNGSTERS ALWAYS KNOW MORE THAN GROWN-UPS GIVE THEM CREDIT FOR !

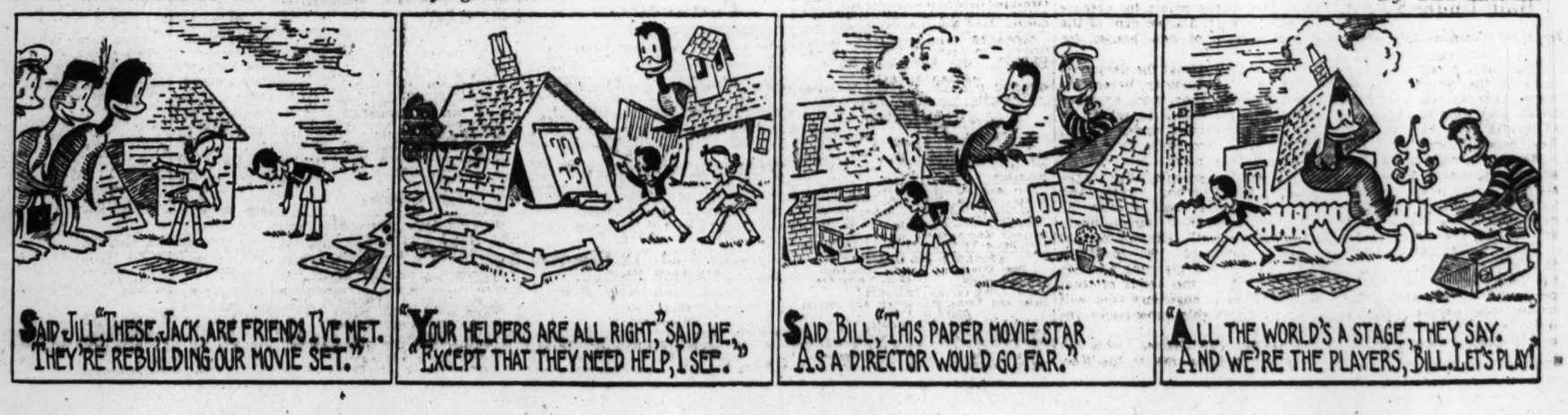
## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'm in No Hurry to Leave!*

By RODGERS

I was thinking todays I'm glad I don't have to decide whether or not it's time to go back home!
For- while I'd love to see all my old friends again - still- on the other hand - it's mighty pleasant right here!
Thank goodness, it's up to the Boss's father to figure out just when we go—
And I must say the problem doesn't seem to worry him a bit!
Rodgers
And - if it doesn't bother him - why should I worry?

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Playing House*

By THE HAGERS


SAID JILL, "THESE JACK, ARE FRIENDS I'VE MET. THEY'RE REBUILDING OUR MOVIE SET."
"YOUR HELPERS ARE ALL RIGHT," SAID HE, "EXCEPT THAT THEY NEED HELP, I SEE."
SAID BILL, "THIS PAPER MOVIE STAR AS A DIRECTOR WOULD GO FAR."
"ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE, THEY SAY. AND WE'RE THE PLAYERS, BILL. LET'S PLAY!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Must U. S. Aid Its Betrayers?

During that period before the United States officially recognized that a state of war existed with Germany, some comment was made on the fact that Nazi propaganda from points of origin in Germany was being mailed to American citizens and, under postal agreements, had to be delivered to them by the United States post office. The anomaly of this situation ended with Germany's declaration of war.

But a large volume of propaganda, no less favorable to the Nazis in tendency and no less destructive of the purposes of the American Government, is being poured into the mails every day by sources within the United States. A great number of publications Fascist in sympathy and seditious in tendency are already under surveillance by the Department of Justice.

Prof. James H. Sheldon, Chairman of the Board of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, the other day likened the menace of this propaganda to fires kindled by incendiary bombs. He declared, "The least we can do is to see to it that the taxpayers no longer subsidize this kind of propaganda as they do by allowing it to be sent through the mails with second-class mailing privileges."

A deeper question than one of subsidy is involved. For years the United States Government, like other responsible governments, has flatly excluded from the mails several kinds of matter as dangerous or contrary to public policy. It is illegal today to send firearms, explosives, poison, alcoholic liquors, indecent matter, lottery tickets, endless chain letters or fraudulent solicitations through the United States mails. Publications which hint at subverting the American Government or disrupting its internal peace and order ought to be at home in such company. They are injurious to public welfare and safety.

There is no moral reason why the Nation should have to give the privileges of the mails to material whose main effect is to create dissensions within and support an enemy without. Congress would do well to consider legislation to authorize the Postmaster General to exclude from the mails publications which, in the opinion of the Attorney General, assist the purposes of the Nation's military enemies—this exclusion to be reviewable by a competent Federal court.

With every regard for legitimate freedom of speech and press, surely legal criteria can be established to distinguish between useful criticism and attacks on the Nation's safety. The Government should not be obliged to supply distribution for publications that seek its destruction.

### The Co-operatives Can Help

Formation in New York of the International Committee for Co-operative Reconstruction calls attention to a willing ally in the tremendous task of postwar rebuilding.

The problem of reconstruction among the tangled economic ruins of Europe is so huge that governments will need all the popular assistance they can muster. They can well use the idealism and the experience in production and distribution of the consumer co-operatives which claimed 100,000,000 affiliated families in thirty-nine countries before Hitler invaded Austria. The new committee, composed of representatives-in-exile from Poland, Estonia, France, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Denmark and other countries, will cooperate closely with the International Co-operative Alliance in London and the Co-operative League of the U. S. A.

In pre-war years the success of co-operatives in solving farming and distribution problems and their leavening effect in the strife for industrial democracy was an oft-told tale. But the war largely wrecked the co-operatives of the occupied countries. Where bombs did not demolish their equipment, totalitarian control destroyed their essential features: ownership by the people, democratic control, and non-profit operation.

Representatives of these co-operatives, in and out of exile, have not surrendered their determination. They stand ready to help win the war by speeding inter-Allied production. They propose, when peace comes, to send "co-operators" to aid in Europe's rehabilitation. They deserve the backing of Washington and the allied governments, as representing thousands of "men of good will" who will know how to pick up the skeins of democratic livelihood when peace returns to the war areas.

### "Whan That Aprille"

March comes in like a lamb and goes out like a lion, but not necessarily. This is not a month to be bound by old adages. There is only one way that March will come in or go out, and that is as it pleases. One shudders to think that March might sometime please not to come in at all, or worse, not to go out.

March is one of those callers that cannot come too soon or leave too early. A boisterous companion, a fickle friend, a harsh critic—contentious, cynical, derisive—this is March. A practical joker, too, you may reflect, when you have retrieved your dusty hat.

Every month has its good points, of course. And so has March. Why, just the other day. . . . But look here, it's the last week of March already! Why, yes, we're glad to have seen March again this year, but isn't that Chaucer's Aprille coming down the street?

### To Tax War Gains

When people talk about taxing war profits they generally think of taxes on corporations. Yet figures quoted Tuesday to the House of Representatives Naval Affairs Committee indicate there is something more to be considered.

From reports filed with the Securities Commission Representative Albert Gore (D) of Tennessee cited salaries and bonuses paid to executives of corporations in 1940 and 1941. In addition to a salary of $36,000 the president of a building supply firm received a bonus of $46,081 in 1940 which rose in 1941 to $157,872. A motor company sales executive received an increase in compensation from $50,000 in 1940 to more than $107,000 in 1941. Salaries to certain officers of other motor and aircraft companies were raised by from 100 to 700 per cent.

This was during a period in which citizens of the Nation at large were taking up their belts, as millions are doing even more vigorously now, to meet increased costs of living, higher taxes for defense, and possibly disruption of their ordinary occupations and earnings. For the great body of the American public war has meant and must mean a lowering of material standards of living. Men in uniform are serving under fire for substantially the pay soldiers received in peacetime.

Millions have taken a reduction in buying power through rises in prices while their salaries or wages have remained stationary. Many of these pay personal income tax rates that have doubled or trebled. If at the same time there are others whose incomes have tremendously increased through business due to the war, surely that increase of income is a prime subject for taxation.

If a corporation's earnings have risen markedly above pre-war levels, it pays an excess profits tax of from 35 to 60 per cent on that increase, and Congress probably will further stiffen this rate. In 1917 the excess profits tax applied to incomes of individuals as well as of corporations. There is good reason why that policy should be re-adopted and expanded.

To tax not alone the income but also, and in particular, the increase of income of individuals during this period would help to assure that there will be equality of sacrifice during the war and no war millionaires after it is over.

### On Two Wheels

A large number of Americans these days are discovering muscles they did not know they had. This is an incident to various kinds of war work but it is also a result of the return of the bicycle as a means of adult locomotion.

Taking the bicycle out of the juvenile class, the War Production Board has ordered that none but full-size models shall be manufactured during April, May, and June. Dealers in Chicago report that bicycle sales are four times as great as last year, with suburbanites cycling to and from their railroad stations or congesting the traffic in village squares during shopping hours.

If Boston bicycle enthusiasts succeed in obtaining permission to hold a contest at Corey Hill in Brookline on April 19, they may repeat a famous meet of 1886. Until that date only one man, Harry D. Corey, had ever propelled a bicycle up this slope. Contestants from all over the country came to the hill-climb, and fifteen of them gained the summit—the winner, George E. Weber of New Jersey, making it in 3 minutes, 16 3/5 seconds.

Yes, this revived mode of transportation is putting a premium on people with push. If you hear someone talk now about going around a corner on two wheels, you may be pretty sure he means he was riding a bicycle.

## Our Readers Say—

### "For a Better Congress"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for your editorial, "For a Better Congress." It gives me the impetus and the courage to air a theory of mine that the American people are too much sold on the idea that a seat in the Senate or the House is a lifetime job for the politician. Long service is not, in itself, an undesirable thing. But it is altogether too much of an accepted idea that our legislators shall be anointed and crowned, as it were, and a sort of until-death-us-do-part relationship be entered into. The one thus exalted becomes "the Senator from California" or "the gentleman from Massachusetts." And after that the public periodically expresses a lot of dissatisfaction but (unless the opposite political party manages to put in its own lifetime candidate) is apparently unable to do anything about it.

Why wouldn't it be a good idea to limit the term of service of our legislators? In the fall of 1940 we heard quite a lot about this idea in connection with the Presidential office, but it didn't seem to occur to many people that we cheerfully entrust the biggest part of the governing power in Washington to men who have been there so long that they are beginning to think about pensions.

If the task of representing the people were considered in the light of public service instead of a political job, we might have less cause for complaint. Someone may say that, in order to deal with all the ticklish matters that come up in Washington, a person must be somewhat seasoned in politics, must know the ropes, must have developed a sixth sense to tell him what is back of everything—must, in short, have become an adept in the gentle art of representation. But if there were fewer politicians in Washington, wouldn't there be fewer ticklish situations? And wouldn't some honesty of thought and purpose be a fairly good substitute for political cleverness? If a man knew that his term of office was limited, he might vote with a good deal more singleness of mind.

We'll probably never get around to this. But unless or until the public can educate itself out of the for-better-or-for-worse notion, I still think the proposal is not such a bad idea. In the meantime, we might take more individual interest in the primaries.

Brookline, Mass. S. B. B.

### Rubber From Dandelions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am much impressed by the rubber controversy.

For several years the Russians have been growing a plant of the dandelion family which is very high in latex, for the manufacture of rubber. According to reports the Russians have produced rubber which has given good results in quality and performance. Such a crop can be grown by farmers anywhere, and one or two crops can be harvested each year.

I don't understand why the United States doesn't take immediate steps to grow this plant extensively. There should be no difficulty in raising enough in two years to meet our entire needs of rubber.

The guayule plant, which is getting so much publicity, requires four or five years before it can be harvested. Its yield is not as high as that of this plant. Unfortunately, the seed supply of the guayule plant seems to have been cornered by a small group.

We are overlooking a valuable asset by not cultivating this member of the dandelion family. Why not develop our resources without additional investment, with the result that the tens of millions of dollars we pay to foreign interests for rubber every year could be given to American farmers.

Los Angeles IRVIN E. KLEIN

### Sincerity and War Profits

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To draw a parallel with moral indignation, as "S. C." has done in "Sacrifices and Sincerity," between the soldier who gives everything for $30 a month and the laborer who demands "time and a half," doesn't seem to me quite logical. The soldier is working for his own Government. Nobody is making a profit on his enterprise. The man in industry, on the other hand, is a private employee who, in many cases, is helping his employer make bigger profits than he ever made before, notwithstanding his "time and a half" pay roll.

There are plenty of good arguments for limiting all gains from war industry, those that accrue to labor as well as those made by capital, but I wouldn't place in this group the contention that private employers should reduce wages just because the Army pays so little. D. J.

Chicago

### "Effectual Fervent Prayer"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Like most families our family has been touched by the war: One son in the Army, a son-in-law with one of the United States Army Pursuit Squadrons, another son to be called and ready to go. Two nephews with the United States Army, in foreign service, one of them on a battle front. These five young men are all in their twenties.

Yet there is consolation in the fact that they are fighting for humanity (not just their own country), for freedom, for all that is good and worth while in the world today. We at home can give them help. We can pray and with faith and assurance know that they do have the complete support of the everpresent, all powerful, creator and giver of all good, God. In James 5:16, we read: "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."

Atlanta, Ga. HARVEY CLOPTON

### Five Pennies Make a Quint

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a news item quoted from the Associated Press in a recent issue of the Monitor we notice a discussion of a fitting name for the new five-cent piece that has no nickel.

Why not "quint," the first four letters being the first four of the Latin word for five? Dime is from "decem," the Latin word for ten.

It is easy to say and the composition is an alloy and the name suggests its value.

(MRS.) ISABELLE B. BURKE

Melrose Highlands, Mass.

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### The Back-Stabber

## America's Greatest Flower Show

This is the season of the great Flower Shows in America's big cities. But, invariably, March and the approach of spring revive the memory of the greatest flower show I have ever seen—out in the American desert.

In the sun-baked lands of Arizona and Southern California the annual show has now fairly begun. Thousands of visitors, or as many as still have good tires, will drive down into the Mojave from Los Angeles, or maybe they will go out from Phoenix or Tucson into the great Salt River Valley. They will see first of all the paloverde tree with its bright green bark and its flowers a brilliant yellow almost hiding the branches. The ironwood tree will follow with its delicate, wistaria-like blooms which draw the bees down from the mountains in swarms.

Even the ugly mesquite becomes a thing of beauty in the spring with its pendant yellow blooms. The mesquite, crooked, ugly and sprawling, is very useful to the desert dweller. Food and drink come from its ripe seed vessels, gum from its bark, textile material from the roots (roots which often range fifty feet in search of water) and fuel from its close, hard-grained wood.

The earliest cactus to bloom is the curious hedgehog. The bright magenta flowers are two or three inches long. The prickly pear seems to take all colors, yellow and orange the commonest, a deep amethyst the loveliest. One of the fifty varieties of prickly pear called the "chug" has, I think, the cruelest, sharpest spines of any of the cactus family. Even a donkey will give it a wide berth and yet under the protection of this multi-thorned plant the tiny cactus wren builds her nest.

In parts of the Arizona desert are whole forests of the giant saguaro cacti. The massive, fluted columns often rise thirty or forty feet in height. At the top of this great cactus there is a cluster of beautiful white or pale yellow flowers after the spring rains. This is Arizona's State flower.

One of the showiest of desert flowers is the flaming scarlet octillo. It is often called candle bush, because the Indians use it for torches. Hedges are made of the stalks and I once saw a desert gas station with a roof of octillo in full bloom.

One of the strangest desert plants is the smoke-tree, so fine and vapor-like that it really resembles gray smoke when seen at a distance. But when it blooms it is a deep indigo blue. Even the cholla, or jumping-cactus as the Indians call it, because of its perverse habit of shooting its fiery darts into anything which touches it, has pink-red or blue flowers. The bizarre barrel cactus is first a mass of yellow, then deep orange and finally dark-red blooms.

But the spring display on bush, tree, and cactus is outdone in mass color by the magnificent show of annuals, the desert gold poppies, lupines, pink, blue, lavender and white pentstemons; primroses, the desert mariposa lilies, a vivid orange scarlet; desert heliotrope, pinks and verbenas, and, loveliest name of all, whispering bells. The whispering bells are pale yellow flowers on hair-like stalks remindful of lilies of the valley. They do not wither as other flowers do but hold their shape, even though papery thin. When the breeze swings them, if you will listen carefully you will know how they gained their name.

It is an unforgettable sight to see mile upon mile of wild flowers in bloom, here acres of purple, there more acres of pink or gold. After an unusually rainy season they will be taller and bigger, but even with only two or three inches of rain they will bloom. Fierce and forbidding as is the desert with its grotesque forms of plant life, it has given us two things of surpassing beauty—the opalescent mirage wavering skyward and a flower show unequaled for splendor.

INES MACAULAY

## Mirror of World Opinion

### War Program for the Home Front

To win this war,
We must keep production up—
And we must keep inflation down.
This means:
Everybody working,
No strikes,
Every machine running twenty-four hours a day;
And it also means:
Ceilings on profits, prices and wages.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

### A Big Man's Wisdom

When Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen was ushered into his suite at the Hotel Muehlebach Thursday, Bob White, assistant to the manager at the Fairfax bomber plant, pointed to a bottle of 18-year-old whisky on the dresser, and said:

"I believe that is with the compliments of the hotel, General."

"You'd better take it and do something with it," Knudsen replied. "I never touch the stuff."—*Kansas City Times.*

### Challenge to Medicine

The major challenge to the medical profession is the alcohol problem. The cost of alcohol in money, in mental and physical efficiency, in moral stamina and in soul power is more than this nation or any other is able to carry at this time. The money cost in this country is $150 for every family. . . . The American Medical Association committee on motor vehicle accidents concluded that if a person has .15 of 1 per cent of alcohol in the blood, he is fifty-five times more likely to have a serious accident driving a car out on the highway than one who does not have any. . . . Forty thousand deaths occur annually on our highways. . . . The saving of 20,000 lives, many of them at their most productive age, and multiplied thousands of injuries is a challenge that this profession cannot ignore. We feel positive that not only half our highway deaths can be charged to whisky, but that one-half of our murders, our suicides, and our venereal disease can be charged to John Barleycorn. The consumption of alcohol as a beverage is definitely incompatible with the machine age in which we live.—W. H. ANDERSON, M. D., in *The Mississippi Doctor.*

## The Wide Horizon

### Whither Argentina?

By Allena Luce

Whether or not recent elections in Argentina give a true picture of that country's attitude toward the Allies and the Axis Powers, it is possible, without their findings, to know something of the tendencies of our southern neighbors. We might begin with their feeling toward the United States.

The two countries have much in common—youth, enthusiasm, a pioneer spirit, bred by the challenge of great and undeveloped natural resources, a profound love of liberty and of democracy and a marked degree of tolerance. The Constitution of Argentina is frankly modeled on that of the United States of America. We should be friends.

What is it, then, that causes Argentina to delay so long at conference tables? What temporarily stands in the way of perfect understanding between the two great American republics?

First of all, we should probably mention Argentina's heritage of a robust individualism and a strongly nationalistic feeling from the Spanish *Conquistadores.* She is not so much pro-Ally or anti-Axis as she is pro-Argentine. She considers herself the proper arbiter of the destinies of the smaller South American republics. While she no longer looks on the United States as "the Colossus of the North"—President Roosevelt's visit to Argentina in 1936 having done much for her conversion—she does remember Mexico, Panama, Nicaragua, the Philippines and others, and she hesitates.

Secondly, and this has especially to do with Rio, Argentina has always been most friendly to immigration and has, within her borders, a heterogeneous group. This fact constitutes one of her present problems. Hers has been true hospitality. Freedom of worship, of speech, of press and (within limits) of education have been among her bounteous gifts to the foreigner. She has a quarter of a million Germans and more than two million persons of Italian extraction. One writer states that, of every four Argentines, one has Italian blood.

The cases of these two colonies are not analogous. Despite the past importance of the German market in Argentina, the nation is now thoroughly aroused to the abuse of her hospitality and will curb pernicious activity. The Italian, however (with the ever-present few exceptions), has been well assimilated and has made a valuable contribution to the Argentine national life. The despair of Fascist agitators, more often anti-Fascist than not, he asks only to be a good Argentine citizen. To break with Germany is one thing; to separate from Italy is quite another.

"And now it is time," as the trouble-maker at the conference table always manages to say, "to talk about meat." Every informed person knows that the crux of the matter of understanding lies here, but, apparently, not all know *just* where it lies. When—and if—the meat question is properly settled, the greatest obstacle to understanding will have been removed.

Yankee procedure about meat is, to the Argentine's way of thinking, a reflection on his intelligence. It is not so much that the U. S. does not buy the meat—better and cheaper though it may be—but because his northern friends expect him to believe that their reason for not buying it is a sanitary one. He knows all the facts, and he is incensed that *norteamericanos* think he does not. On the day that they say to him: "Listen friend, we do not buy your meat because we are protecting our own," he will say, "Of course; I understand." And, however much he may regret the decision, he will, at least, pay *yanquis* the tribute of belief in their sincerity.

So long, however, as they insist on singing the *aftosa* (foot-and-mouth disease) refrain, so long will he suspect the "good neighbor" policy, since he believes that neighborliness should be based on mutual confidence. He knows that, were foot-and-mouth disease the only factor, the United States should long since have accepted his offer to bone the meat, thus removing the last vestige of danger; or we should have appointed a joint commission to settle the matter.

This remedy is so simple that it seems strange no one has applied it. Now, when so much depends on our solidarity, it should not be neglected. We note, in passing, that the Germans have never discriminated against Argentine meat. Germans also speak Spanish. Almost every privileged Argentine has studied English, or is studying it. How does the United States record compare with that? The Argentine wants to like North Americans. He will, if he can. When each really knows the other they will be good friends. It is still the *yanquis'* "move."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